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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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VOL. XXXVIII NO. 50 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

1949 COMPLETIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., LTD. (H.O. CALCUTTA) EXCEED 6 CRORES AND FIFTY-FIVE LACS.

Central Office—Western Circle, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY—1.

Import Ceiling Pushed Up Higher

POLICY FOR THIS HALF-YEAR

No Luxury Goods Yet

PRIORITY FOR DRUGS AND NEWSPRINT

NEW DELHI, March 1, (PTI).

THE outlines of Government of India's import policy for the current half-year—January-June, 1950—officially available today said the "ceiling" for commercial import will be higher than that fixed for the previous half year. The increase is being mainly attributable to the provision for imports of raw cotton, unmanufactured tobacco and essential consumer goods such as drugs, medicines and paper.

During the current half year such raw materials as raw silk and silk yarn, tallow, sago flour, non-ferrous metals and heavy chemicals will be permitted entry on more liberal scale than in the previous half year provided they come from soft currency areas. The same will apply to imports of raw cotton and unmanufactured tobacco from dollar areas.

NO LUXURY GOODS

Continuity of policy is maintained in the general ban on the intake of luxury goods. Capital goods and machinery essential for development of industry continue to have high degree of priority.

In the case of raw materials—also necessary adjuncts of a developing industry—there is a liberalisation of policy compared with that of the previous half year. Before August 1949,

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 7)

Grim Story Of Dacca Mail

TRAIN REACHES CALCUTTA EMPTY

CALCUTTA, March 1, (UPI).

THE Dacca Mail scheduled to arrive at the Sealdah station last night arrived this morning without any passengers from Dacca. All the passengers were taken down at the Rajbari station (East Pakistan) under orders of the District Magistrate of Faridpur, it is learnt.

It is further learnt that only 14 Marwari passengers, who were earlier taken down from the Down Chittagong Mail at Rajbari, managed to get into the Dacca Mail and arrived at Sealdah.

The Assam Mail, which was attacked near Santahar (East Pakistan) last night resulting in deaths of several passengers and injuries to many others arrived at the Sealdah station today with only 80 passengers from the next junction station Ishurdi and none from Santahar.

It is reported that after the train was attacked at a place about two miles from Santahar, the train was taken down. The train reached Ishurdi empty.

The Indian Railway authorities have suspended the running of Darjeeling Mail, Dacca Mail and Khulna Passenger trains with effect from today. Only three other Pakistanward trains, Assam Mail, Chittagong Mail and Barisal Express, will be running as usual.

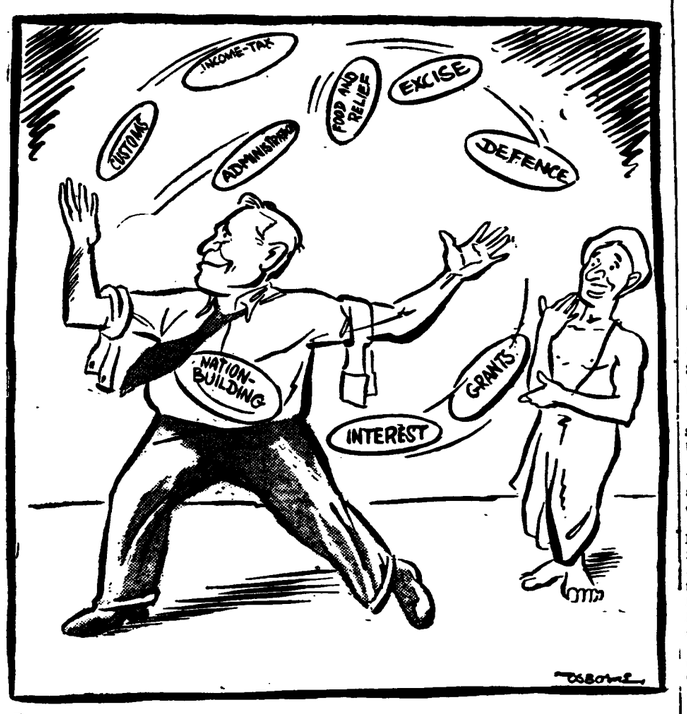
REFUGEES

NEW DELHI.—No fresh incidents have occurred in the city of Dacca, according to the latest reports received here by official sources.

The number of refugees in camps is now said to be about 3,000, while those sheltered in Hindu mahallas still number about 5,000. The Government of East Bengal, it is stated, have stopped giving free rations to the refugees except to about 800 of them in 2 camps. Dispersal of the refugees is still very slow, primarily because most of them have their homes in the Muslim mahallas where it is still too risky

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 2)

EXPERT JUGGLER



SAKSENA AFFAIR A BLUNDER

Nehru's Admission In Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 1, (PTI).

THE debate on railway grants was overshadowed in Parliament today by Mr. H. V. Kamath's point of privilege relating to the arrest and removal of a member of the House, labour leader Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, from Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi at Rajghat to Lucknow on the tenth day of his fast.

The House of Commons procedure, said Mr. Kamath, required the House to be intimated of the arrest.

The Home Minister, Sardar Patel, told the House that there had been no arrest and that Government had only desired to remove Prof. Saksena to his residence in Delhi. As soon as Sardar Patel heard about the order of externment he countermanded it, but Prof. Saksena had already been removed by that time. The order of externment from Delhi was however, cancelled forthwith and Government's regret conveyed to him at Lucknow.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, intervening in the discussion, expressed Government's regret to the Speaker and to the House for the "blunder committed by an officer of the Government." If the House considered that the matter should be taken notice of by a Committee of Privileges, he would agree.

Pandit Nehru, however, expressed Government's "strongest objection" to hunger-strikes anywhere. "We do not consider it religious, but an anti-religious, pernicious and objectionable thing which has to be stopped. We think that this business of trying to bring in Mahatma Gandhi into the picture and exploiting his name for any petty object or matter is highly objectionable from the public as well as the private point of view.

"Secondly, the idea of starting this fast at Rajghat appears to me not only the height of unwisdom but objectionable to an extent that amazes me. It was a desecration of that place," he declared.

Pandit Kunzru did not agree with Sardar Patel that there had been no arrest but felt that the "expression of regret" by the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister would ensure that "such a thing will not occur again."

On Mr. Goenka's motion, the House dropped the matter despite opposition from Mr. Kamath, Mr. Frank Anthony and a couple of other members.

(Details on page 8)

PATEL'S WORDS "AMAZING"

Saksena Deplores Insinuation

LUCKNOW, March 1, (PTI).

MM. SHIBBANLAL SAKSENA, Member of Parliament, told pressmen today that he was "amazed" at the statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister in Parliament yesterday about his removal from Rajghat on the eleventh day of his fast.

He said the whole argument of Sardar Patel amounts to this that the Prime Minister tried to persuade him not to fast at Rajghat because of its sacredness. But that was so perverse that he persisted in fasting at that particular place.

"Rajghat is no less sacred to me than it is to Sardar. If anybody, much less the Prime Minister had stressed this point of view before me, I would have been the first person to respect his wishes and to fast at my own bungalow."

"I deplore the insinuation that I had gone there to exploit the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation. If the Government wanted to ban my fasting at Rajghat, they should have done it on the very first day. It should not have taken ten days to be awakened to the necessity of removing me from there It is apparent that this whole thing was an afterthought and excuse was found to remove me from there."

NO REPLY

Prof Saksena added: "I had intimated the Prime Minister on February 17 that I would be fasting at Rajghat at 6 p.m on February 18 I received no reply to that letter up to this date. Nobody even suggested to me that people might resent my fasting at Rajghat."

He said: "My fast is against the Congress High Command as much as against the U.P Government, because the High Command has failed to get fulfilled the Congress President's assurance to do justice in this case which he gave us last year at the time of breaking our fast.

"The Congress President had studied the case and made his suggestions for resolving the dispute But the suggestions have been completely ignored by the U P Government Where else could I fast when the fast was against the Congress High Command itself? The Samadhi of the Father of the Nation is the most proper place. I may have been mistaken, but the sentiment that inspired me was obviously this."

Britain's New Parliament

LONDON, March 1 (PTI-Reuter):—Britain's new Parliament met for the first time today

Over 600 members, including 200 attending Parliament for the first time, packed the House of Commons to witness the election of the Speaker

Colonel Clifton Brown, the former Speaker, was re-elected unanimously. Later, the swearing-in of members began. This will continue tomorrow.

FUCHS GETS 14 YEARS

He Divulged Atom Secrets

LONDON March 1 (PTI-Reuter).

DR. KLAUS FUCHS, a top British nuclear physicist was sent to prison for 14 years today for giving British and American atom secrets to Russia. It was the maximum sentence he could be given.

Britain's most sensational spy trial was over little more than an hour after 38-year-old German-born Fuchs pleaded guilty almost casually—in whispering tones.

Stately in flowing wig and scarlet robes, Lord Chief Justice Goddard sentenced him after sharply commenting that "the accused is one of the most dangerous men the country could have on its shores."

One hand in trouser pocket, Fuchs leaned on the front of the dock to admit four charges accusing him of giving away American and British research information.

IRREPARABLE HARM

Sentencing Fuchs, Chief Justice Goddard told him: "You might have imperilled the friendship between this country and the great American public with whom His Majesty is allied."

"You have done irreparable harm both to this land and to the United States —and you did it clearly for the purpose of furthering your political creed.

"You have also imperilled the right of asylum which this country has hitherto extended to political refugees."

Fuchs heard the sentence without any show of emotion.

"I have had a fair trial," he said, and thanked the court and the Governor and staff of Brixton Prison—where he was held awaiting trial—for their "considerate treatment".

Congress Walk-Out In Bombay Assembly

OPPOSITION TACTICS IMITATED

BOMBAY, Wednesday

ALL the Congress members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, except the Chief Minister, other members of the Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretaries abruptly rose in their seats, bowed to the Speaker and went out of the House this evening, as soon as Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, took the floor, to expound his views on Bombay's budget.

The total attendance in the House during the speech of Mr. Khan, was 24, just one member more than what was needed to constitute a quorum.

Though some Congress members who participated in the exodus, called it just a "coincidence", the incident is learnt to be a counter-blast to what the Opposition did in the morning, which was to boycott the morning session.

As soon as Mr. Khan had finished, the members returned to the House in dozens and scores.

In the afternoon, the House passed the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, whose third reading was reserved for tomorrow.

The Opposition's boycott during the morning session, was, as a protest against the decision of the Speaker, the previous evening, that the general discussion on the budget should begin at 11-30 this morning, and not in the afternoon as the Opposition had asked for.

Among those who stayed away—about 36 members were: Fourth Party 23; Socialists 4; Workers' and Peasants Party 5; Hindu Mahasabha 1 and one or two Independents.

KHAN'S SUGGESTION

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, stated in an interview, that he had suggested to the Speaker that discussion on the Bill to amend the Bombay Public Security Measures Act could be taken up after 7 in the evening, the Assembly meeting at 2 p.m. as usual and starting off with the general discussion on the budget upto 7. This was because there was no time before the members of the Opposition to study the budget proposals and be ready for its discussion in the morning.

Mr. Khan said that as the Speaker did not agree with this suggestion, the Opposition had no other alternative but to stay out.

Congress back-benchers who had been uniformly silent in many previous sessions, became vocal for the first time today. They rose up one after another and indulged in lengthy speeches in praise of the budget proposals.

Among those who spoke were Mr. L. M. Patel, Mr. P. G. Chaudhery, Mrs. Tarabai Modak and others. The burden of their song was that the government had evinced keen interest in spreading education, in assisting local bodies and generally in safeguarding the interests of the middle classes and the masses.

Mr. Khan described the budget "as

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 7)

BIG 3 MINISTERS TO MEET IN SPRING

Dean Acheson's Hint

WASHINGTON, March 1, (PTI-Reuter): United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson said today that a further meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France might be needed this spring.

Mr. Acheson added that he had not reached any conclusions at the present time. Nor did he give any indication of what subjects the Foreign Ministers might discuss.

New Approach To Russia Suggested

WASHINGTON March 1 (PTI-Reuter).—The United States was urged today to begin talks with its North Atlantic Pact Allies to formulate a new approach to Russia for atomic peace. The call was made in the United States Senate by Senator Brien McMahon Chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, who also proposed that the Council of the North Atlantic Pact convene immediately to formulate a concrete peace programme.

COMPLACENCY ON PART OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Protection To Lapse From End Of March

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 1.

THE SUGAR industry has been deprotected but the existing protective duty, has, for the present been converted into revenue duty. It is asserted that 18 years' protection has created a state of complacency on the part of the Government, industry and cultivator, none of whom has taken adequate steps to improve the overall efficiency of the industry so as to bring down the cost of production.

In other words, protection to the sugar industry will lapse on the midnight of March 31. The whole question, including the autumn sugar muddle, was carefully examined by the Indian Tariff Board.

The President of the Board, Mr. G. L. Mehta, speaking at the Conference in Bombay last November gave sufficient indications of the Board's attitude.

He said: "Inspite of protection, the sugar industry has not developed on planned lines, its cost of production is high, its prices are completely out of parity with the world prices of sugar. The yield of cane per acre and sugar contents of cane, remain low as compared to levels of efficiency attained in other sugar producing countries."

NO MONOPOLY

He recalled the Tariff Board's observations in 1938 that the object of protection was industrial development of the country. It should not lead to establishment of a monopoly or result in benefit to a few capitalists.

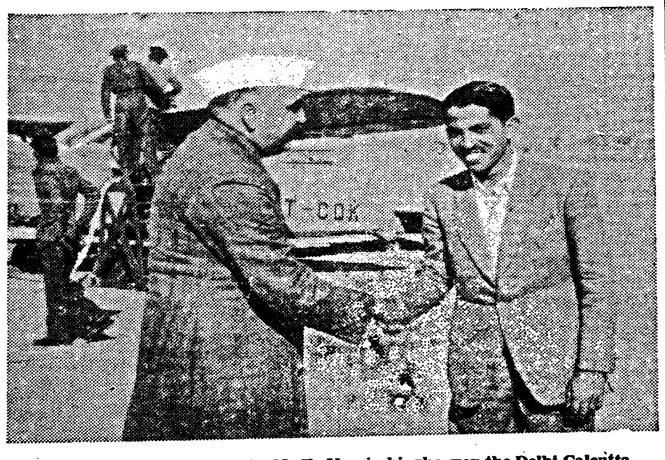
The main reason for the high cost of sugar, it is explained lies in the price of cane fixed by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which has gone up from 4 as. 6 pies a maund in 1938 to Rs. 2 a maund in 1947-48 and Rs. 1-10-9 at present.

Another element which goes to increase the cost of production is the cane cess levied by the provincial governments. Total proceeds since its imposition ten years ago has brought in Rs. 8,42,00,000 to U.P. and three crores to Bihar. Out of this sum, the two governments have spent three crores on cane improvement, carrying over eight crores to their general revenue.

It is suggested that the amount of this cess should be reduced by 50 p.c. to 1 anna 6 pies a maund.

Mr. Mehta's speech should not leave one in doubt that Central control should continue, ban on sugar imports should be lifted, the Sugar Syndicate should be deprived of official recognition and there should be a public inquiry into the sugar muddle of last October.

AIR RACE WINNER



Thirty-three-year old Captain M. V. Namjoshi who won the Delhi-Calcutta Air Race and gets the Willingdon Challenge Cup photographed with Mr. Khurshed Lal, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications.

INQUIRY INTO AIR TRANSPORT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE Air Transport Inquiry Committee set up by the Government of India held its first meeting in Bombay at 5 p. m. today at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. F. Rajadhyaksha, Chairman of the Committee.

The meeting was attended, besides the Chairman, by Mr. R. Narayanswamy, Member, Mr. T. P. Bhalla, Director General of Civil Aviation, and Air Commodore R. H. B. Singh, representing the Indian Air Force, Adviser; and Mr. K. V. Venkatachalam, Secretary to the Committee.

The detailed terms of reference of the Committee are as follows: "To inquire into and report upon and to make recommendations in regard to the following matters viz., (a) the present state of the air transport industry in India in regard to both internal and external services; (b) the short-comings, if any, in the organisation and management of the industry as a whole or in regard to any individual company or companies; (c) the major difficulties and defects in the industry as at present constituted; (d) the manner in which Indian air services, internal and external, could best be operated with the maximum economy, having due regard to all relevant factors including passenger fares and freight and mail rates during the five years 1950-54, providing also for adequate development of the air services and, for such purpose, (i) the reasonable needs of the industry of assistance from the State and the manner and extent of such assistance and cost thereof to the State (ii) regulation of the industry and control over its management by the State, and (iii) any necessary re-organisation of the industry; and (c) the desirability, practicability and economic consequences of the operation of the said air services under State ownership and management, either direct or through a body corporate, and the cost of acquisition of such ownership."

QUESTIONNAIRE

The Committee will in due course, issue a detailed questionnaire on the different aspects of the matters which have been referred to it for inquiry and report To enable it to prepare the questionnaire on proper lines and to ensure that all points of view are taken into account firms, associations, bodies and persons interested in the subject and any others who desire that their views should be considered by the Committee are invited to send memoranda setting out their observations to Mr K V Venkatachalam, Secretary to the Committee Ministry of Communications Government of India, Central Secretariat Building, (North Block First Floor) New Delhi. The memoranda should be sent in ten copies and should reach the Secretary not later than March 17, 1950.

'Chakra' To Unite All Citizens

MADRAS, March 1 (PTI).

ASHOKA CHAKRA"—claimed to be a non-political organisation — was inaugurated here this evening by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa President of the Theosophical Society

About three hundred branches of the new organisation are being formed simultaneously all over India today according to Mr. Jinarajadasa

A manifesto issued here stated that the objects of "Ashoka Chakra" would be to bring together all citizens of India willing to work for the welfare of the country subordinating party and sectarian interests and "to inculcate among the people the principles of right citizenship and to invite their attention to the need of making the moral and spiritual ideals for which India has stood for ages."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION WANTED

Graduate (32) Steno. Strong in English, capable of handling correspondence independently. Thoroughly well-up in accounts. Over four years experience in film distribution (Pakistan Circuit) and three years experience in Film Exhibition as Manager. Proceeding to Pakistan desires suitable appointment in Karachi or Lahore. Contact Box No. 1650 "Bombay Chronicle".

ACCOMMODATION IN HILLS

Gentlemen requiring change of climate temporarily or permamently to Matheran Hills may apply for good house accommodations in independent flats each containing varandah like room, two other bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, lavatory and a large compound with separate entrance, well furnished with necessary utensils for a family, charges Rs. 7/8/- per day, Rs. 150/- per month or Rs. 750/- for a year; may apply to Jwala Palace, 57, Ghod Bunder Road, Borivli.
... (1531)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy easily learnt. Best postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore.

BUSINESS OFFERS

Exporters and Merchants interested in Banyans may please contact Zenith Knitting Mills, P.O. Kuniyamuthur (Coimbatore). 1641

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans Arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga: Post Box No. 119, Baroda. 1638

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 immovable properties for sale in suburbs and Bombay— Apply Box No. 1653 "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted— House service A. C. Single phase Meters 230 Volts, 50 Cycles 1½ to 10 Amps and three phase 440 Volts 3 and 4 wires 10 to 20 Amps. Weatherproof wires, 1/18, 3/20 and 7/20 Twin, Write, Managing Director Modi Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bhatinda. (7259)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NEAT SHARK LIVER OIL
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OR USE IN INDIA

SPECIFICATIONS and quantity:
(1) 800 gallons with vitamin A: 15,000 I.Us/Grm.
(2) 800 gallons with vitamin A: 10,000 I.Us/Grm.
Packing:

Both varieties packed in new 45-gallon steel barrels. For further particulars and samples please write to: THE DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, OLD CUSTOM HOUSE YARD, BOMBAY 1. (7257)

NOTICE

KNOW ALL MEN that the power of Attorney given by me to Mr. V. K. JAPEE as Manager of my Bombay Branch has been CANCELLED and he has now no connection whatsoever with our business.

P. K. JAPEE
Proprietor: P. K. Japee & Co., Bombay
(1652)

TENDER NOTICE.
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SEALED ITEM rate tenders are invited from the contractors registered in Class One in Central P.W.D., P.W.D., Railway & M.E.S. for the work of "Extension to Central Govt. Offices Building, Queen's Road, Bombay, amounting to Rs. 8,00,000|- approx. Tender form together with the Schedule of Quantities, Specification, etc. can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 20|- each, on any working day. This amount will not be refunded.

The tenders will be received upto 12.00 Noon on the 10th March, 1950, and opened on the same day at 12.15 p.m. The earnest money of Rs. 20,000|- should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India under the head "S. Remittances. P. W. Remittances—Head II item adjustable by the A.G. Bombay" and the chalan attached to the tender.

More particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day.

(Sd.) S. D. PATHAK,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Central Division.
3rd Floor,
Central Govt. Building,
Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
(7225)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY
TENDERS

THE CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, B.B. & C.I. Railway Bombay invites tenders from Contractors whose place of business is in Bombay Presidency upto 16 hours on 16th March, 1950 for the Town delivery of parcels contract at Bombay excluding Greater Bombay. Tenders will be opened in the presence of such tenderers or their Authorised Agents as may choose to attend. Full details can be obtained from his office. 7260

BOMBAY-MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

THE DATE for the receipt of tenders for the work of repairs to the Sea wall of tidal gates at Love Grove, Worli, by guniting has been postponed from Friday, the 3rd March 1950 to FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1950 and the same will be received by the Municipal Chief Accountant on Friday, the 10th March, 1950, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

By order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay 1.
1st March, 1950
(7261)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS invited BEFORE 10-4-1950 for four permanent posts of ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES in Bombay Co-operative Service, Class II. PAY:— Rs. 250-650 PLUS usual allowances. QUALIFICATIONS— Degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Agriculture and fitness for work in rural areas. AGE— Not less than 21 and not more than 25 years (28 in the case of Intermediate and Backward Classes) on 1-6-1950; not applicable to Bombay Government servants and relaxable upto 35 years in case of others. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay" who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. (7256)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 10-4-1950 for SEVEN POSTS OF SALES TAX OFFICERS (JUNIOR). PAY— Rs. 200-500 PLUS dearness and other allowances admissible under the rules. QUALIFICATIONS: Chartered or Incorporated or Registered Accountants or degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Law. AGE: On 1-7-1950 not less than 23 and not more than 30 years. Application forms supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay No. 1," who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with the employment exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. (7255)

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway Bombay V.T., will receive tenders upto 12 a.m. on 15-3-1950 on the prescribed Form for the disposal of 10,000 lbs. of Tea from the Railway Canteen Godown, Dadar, Bombay. Tender documents may be obtained from the above office on payment of Re. 1/- in cash or by money order which amount is not refundable. (7245)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PETER LUIS, of Bandra Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

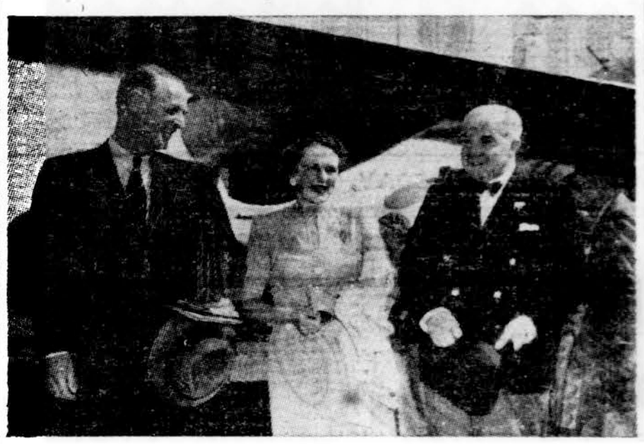
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or, otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 4,385 sq. yards or thereabouts and situate at Furguson Road, Off Tulsi Pipe Road, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay and bearing Collector's Old No. 687, New No. A/12686, New Survey No. 1/2753 and Cadastral Survey No. 163 of Parel Division and assessed under G Ward No. 1049, Street No. 54 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the West by the property bearing C.S. No. 160, on or towards the North by the property of Sun Mills and on or towards the South by the 15 feet wide passage of B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1950.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(7258)

B. O. A. C. CHIEF ARRIVES IN DELHI



Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of B.O.A.C., and Lady Thomas photographed at Delhi Airport on their return from a 25,000 miles tour of the Far East and Australasia. Sir Miles left London four weeks ago for a personal on-the-spot check of economies being effected on the Corporation's routes consequent on the substitution of modern pressurised airliners for the old slower flying boats. Commander B. W. Galpin, B.O.A.C.'s Regional Representative in India, is on the left of the picture.

OUR PALESTINE NEWSLETTER

ALARM OVER JORDAN'S ECONOMY

British Experts' Proposals

(From Our Correspondent),

AMMAN, (By Mail).

A note of alarm over the future of Jordan's economy was struck recently. Unless prompt measures were taken experts said, to adjust the adverse balance of trade, chiefly by restricting imports, Jordan's existing reserve of Sterling balances, amounting to 6½ millions, would be exhausted within less than 16 months.

These facts were revealed at the close of a study which two British financial and economic experts conducted during the past fortnight at the invitation of the Jordan Government. It is understood that their report contains recommendations for ameliorating the position at an early date, and long-term proposals which would enable the Jordan to remain solvent.

For the year 1949, Jordan's balance of trade showed a deficit exceeding £5 1/2 millions since the total debit, including imports, amounted to £14 1/2 millions, and the credit to below £8 1/2 millions.

The experts report envisages the application of a five-year plan in two stages, the first to last 18 months. It is based on the necessity for developing Jordan's resources and industries in order to replace importation of a number of essential commodities by home production.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

At the same time, they recommend a drastic curtailment of the importation of luxury goods and the establishment of a Government Purchasing Agency to handle sugar, rice and cement.

With lack of adequate statistics, the experts maintain that it would not be possible to institute a system of rationing and other controls which in many countries satisfactorily replace overall restriction of imports to meet actual needs.

Part of the deficit sustained in the balance of trade should be met by attempts to increase the value of exports. The experts discern a potential of export possibilities in the improvement and development of the soap, matches, fruit canning and tobacco industries; in marble works and phosphate mining.

They propose that these enterprises be protected by tariffs, and also assisted directly by Government. Some of the required funds should come from profits made by the special purchasing agencies whose creation is recommended.

It is hoped, the experts state, that it should be possible to link the development of some of the industries mentioned with the various capital projects envisaged either by the Economic Survey Group (the Clapp Mission) of foreign private enterprise. Such an end could be achieved by a careful selection of the local industries earmarked for encouragement and aid.

In concluding, the experts urge as a primary effort the taking of a population census at an early date.

HOME GUARDS

All able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 40 residing in Jordan territory are subject to be called for military training and to be drafted into the Home Guard, according to an ordinance published in the Official Gazette recently.

The duration of this training is limited to 150 hours a year, which amounts to one month's training. In a state of emergency, the Defence Minister is empowered to consider the members of the Home Guard as regular legionnaires (Arab Legion soldiers), and post them anywhere within Jordan territory.

The training will be undertaken by Arab Legion personnel and will be carried out in each village throughout the realm. Headmen of villages are to assist in the recruitment by supplying the requisite information about candidates to the commanding officers.

Penalties for shirkers and absentions are: imprisonment for seven days or a fine of 5 for each day. Offences against the rules and regulations may result in sentences not exceeding 28 days imprisonment, without option of a fine.

EGYPTIAN POLICY

According to reports reaching here, Egyptian foreign policy will in future be guided by the principle of "Egypt First." This decision was arrived at the conference of Egyptian diplomats on February 17.

The primary justification for the adoption of this new maxim is stated to be the necessity for Egypt's foreign relations organs to assign as much consideration to her African, European and American as to her Arab policy. It is claimed that her foreign policy had hitherto been confronted by British effort to prevent the realisation of free relations with European and American countries conforming to her state of sovereignty.

At the same time, the British are alleged to have persistently tried to pinpoint the idea of Arab unity to rapprochement among Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and the Jordan, allowing Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Yemen to complete the natural regional grouping at a later date.

A second reason for recommending that Egypt reduce her "sacrifices" in the common interests of the Arab World is based on the claim that Arab League members have failed to provide as much. The examples of the recently concluded Lebanese-American treaty; the independent Syrian approach for solving the Alexandretta dispute with Turkey; Iraq's attempt to invoke the terms of the Saadabad Pact of 1936; and Jordan's alleged unilateral action for settling the Palestine problem directly with Israel are quoted in support of that contention.

It is understood that another justification put forward by the conferring Egyptian diplomats is that while the stage had been set to transform the Arab League into a body of members knit together by a collective security pact, thus preserving the independence and territorial integrity of each, there appeared clear indications of sabotage of the plan "from within."

NO BURDENS

It seems, therefore, that Egypt will henceforth put off the "burden" that she had been bearing, having ascertained that a movement in the Arab World was afoot and aimed—with the connivance of foreign powers—at infringing upon the sovereignty of some members of the League.

Iraq's announcement favouring a union with Syria—the first step towards the realisation of the Fertile Crescent Plan—is mentioned as a conspicuous instance.

It is claimed that Egypt regards the unification between any two of the Arab states as subject to the expressed wishes of their peoples. The application of certain articles in the Arab League Pact—under whose guise Iraq was acting—must not override those wishes, the Egyptian diplomats insist.

They ascribe the apparent anxiety to implement those articles by force to the ambition latent in some of the governments at present in power. The independence so dearly bought by the people of Syria, for example, should not be stifled again by undertakings towards Britain to which Iraq is committed, the Egyptian maintain.

ISRAEL THREAT

Whatever may be the events that led to the creation of that state, and whatever the circumstances which "dictated" the Iraqi and Jordan conduct of the war in Palestine in 1948, the fact remains that Israel is "crouching" along the borders of Egypt. The decisions on economic boycott Israel are of no avail so long as the other Arab neighbours of Israel fail to apply it fully, the diplomats maintain.

The alternative for Egypt in the circumstances is to strengthen her own defence forces. When, according to confirmed reports, American war material worth dol. 1 1/2 million is secured in a single transaction by Israel, the real threat to Egypt can be clearly conceived, the diplomats defend. They counter that Israel's allegation concerning Egypt's aggressive intentions by her large-scale arming are intended to camouflage the Jewish wider activities in that field.

ASSISTANCE FOR LONGER PERIODS

Pak Suggestion In ECOSOC

LAKE SUCCESS, March 1. (PTI-Reuter):— Pakistan yesterday called on the United Nations Economic and Social Council to consider plans beyond the scope of the International Bank.

Mr. Amjad Ali of Pakistan said that because not all economic development projects could be expected to yield immediate returns —at present a prerequisite for obtaining International Bank loans — other methods of international financial assistance should be investigated.

He referred to an Indian proposal during the session of the Council's Sub-Commission for Economic Development for the creation of a "United Nations Economic Development Administration" which would be a logical continuance of the former U. N. Relief and Rehabilitation Agency.

The Pakistan Delegate endorsed the United Nations view that the financing of economic development must be based on the maximum mobilisation and use of domestic resources.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Pakistan he said was attempting to do that. "But the vicious circle of low productivity, meagre financial resources, inefficient technique followed by low productivity and poverty is difficult to break except by the pooling of resources with more advanced areas and by obtaining expert advice, mechanical equipment, technical skill and financial assistance" Mr. Ali declared.

Pakistan he said had a "two-fold economic development problem", first to rehabilitate her agriculture and second to bring about a degree of industrial development which should make her economy more balanced.

Outlet For U. S. Wheat

FAR EAST IDEAL SAYS MISSION

WASHINGTON, March 1, (PTI-Reuter): A United States Government trade mission reported today that the Far East offers an outlet for wheat three times as large as before the war.

The mission, which is sponsored by the Agriculture Department and the States of Washington and Oregon, estimated the Far East will take between 90,000,000 and 120,000,000 bushels of wheat annually in the future.

Before the war, this area imported an annual average of only 35,000,000 bushels.

The three-man mission visited Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Thailand.

Countries which will get this potential wheat market, the mission said, will be those which (1) meet competition on a quality and price basis, (2) make available competitive prices for wheat and flour relative to those of other commodities, and (3) engage in a two-way trade with the countries buying grain.

The mission told the Department that the Far East cannot be considered "a dumping ground for inferior products."

WORLD SHIPPING TONNAGE

LONDON, March 1, (PTI-Reuter): Lloyds Shipping Register reported yesterday that the tonnage of ships built throughout the world last year exceeded that of 1948 by 822,062 tons. Excluding ships of less than 100 tons gross and warships, 926 ships totalling 3,131,805 tons were built.

One million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and sixteen tons were from berths in Great Britain and Northern Ireland of which 41.8 per cent was for owners abroad. The tonnage output of other leading countries in 1949 was given as: United States 633,306, Sweden 323,099; Holland 169,295; France 154,859; and Japan 147,974.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY BETTER

Dr. P. N. Rao's View

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. P. Nagaraja Rao delivered a lecture on "Logic and Intuition in Indian Philosophy" at the Town Hall on Monday last. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. P. V Kane presided.

Dr. Rao pointed out that while Western Philosophy confined itself to Logic or Pure Reason in its search for Truth, Indian Philosophy, although not denying its value and importance transcended it and placed its emphasis on Intuition or direct experience of Truth.

The lecturer then defined the term Intuition and said: "It is not vague gazing, nor is it a low-grade thinking; neither is it a way of feeling. It is an integral experience. It 'carries us to the roots of our being. It is nothing less than the privilege of mystics'."

"Indian Philosophy", Dr. Rao remarked, "reconciles the claim of Logic and Intuition, and concluded by observing that "Reason and Revelation, Intuition and Intellect, Logic and Thought are all integrated in Indian Thought, hence its full-blooded health and perennial value, not only for India but for the whole world."

BUDGET WILL CREATE THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE

Bhabha Hopes There Will Be Incentive For More Work

BOMBAY, Wednesday—Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Minister, commenting on Dr. Matthai's first Republican budget, has congratulated the Finance Minister for his "courageous and realistic budget."

Mr. Bhabha said: "The budget will, after a period of four years, create a proper psychological atmosphere and a conducive climate for increased production, savings and capital formation. Although there cannot be said to be any substantial relief in taxation, yet the small mercies doled out would ginger up people's imagination and create incentive for more work and more savings By and large, the country's finances seem to be on the right tract; but all the same, constant vigilance will be needed to see that extraneous factors do not cause a deviation from the right path chalked out by the Finance Minister."

CONFIDENCE CREATED

Welcoming the budget proposals of the Government of India, Mr. Ramanlal Lallubhai, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association said in an interview here today. "The encouraging feature of the first Republican budget is the confidence which it creates in the investing public and the partial relief which it gives to the trade and industry in taxation which was absolutely necessary The reduction in the rate of Income Tax in case of companies and abolition of Business Profits Tax should give encouragement to the development of the industry in this country. The withdrawal of the limitation on dividend by March 31st is also a further incentive to the investing public who naturally except a fair return on their investment."

GOOD BUDGET

"It is a good budget", said Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister of the Madras Government, when interviewed by the UPI on the central budget.

The Chief Minister referred particularly to the relief in taxation afforded to industrialists and said that this would enable the industrialists to improve their organisations, which would, in turn, result in increased production which was the crying need of the hour. It would also stimulate the free flow of capital and investment, he added.

To the common man, the Chief Minister said, the proposed reduction of postage on local letters and postcards would be of some relief.

MADRAS BENEFITED

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, Madras, expressed gratification at the fact that the Central budget contained proposals to meet the need of Madras for compensation towards the estimated excess of expenditure over revenue in respect of the merged areas of Pudukkottai Banaganapalle and Sandur.

Mr. M. A. Chidambaram Chettiar, Vice-President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a statement on the Central budget says: "Under the present conditions I congratulate the Finance Minister, on the proposals contained in his budget speech. The relief to industry was long overdue The proposals to increase the corporation tax will not help formation of corporation bodies. In spite of the heavy civil and military expenditure, the Finance Minister has budgeted for a small surplus during the current year. The reduction of postal rates for local delivery and in the telephone and telegraph charges is good so far as it goes.

PUNJAB LEADER'S VIEW

NEW DELHI, Gyani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, member of Parliament and President of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, expressed "pleasure" on the Central budget as "it did not include any fresh taxation."

He, however, said that the Finance Minister Dr. Matthai had overlooked masses while making reductions in the taxation.

"The Finance Minister's sight has not gone beyond those sitting around him while making the reductions in taxation," he added.

Relief Will Bring Out Shy Capital

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. D. R. Khaitan, President of the Indian Manufacturers' Association, giving his impressions of the Union Budget for 1950-51 at a press conference held this evening in the Bombay Union of Journalists, said that the budget must certainly give a fillip to India's exports. However, he asked for further relief in export duties to the manufacturers and exporters.

"It is my conviction that the Indian manufacturers and exporters will do their best to earn foreign exchange much needed by us now, to improve our industries and favour the large-scale multipurpose projects to ameliorate the condition of the masses," Mr. Khaitan observed.

He said that increased export duties on raw cotton, hessian, mustard oil and certain items of iron and steel, would not be helpful to augment the country's export trade.

Mr. Khaitan firmly believed that the present taxation relief would bring the idle capital out and help in augmenting the overall production of Indian industries. He also asked for further reduction in the rate of income tax levied in the country as the national income has not increased proportionately to the rate at which it was levied now.

Single Classification Of Backward Communities

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has decided that there should be only one classification of backward communities for the entire State. Consequently, the communities treated as 'Backward' in the old Baroda State cease to be so treated if their names do not occur in the list recognised by this State.

PROPOSED TAX RATES

Procedure Explained

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Many people are finding it difficult to get a clear idea about the proposed tax rates in the recent budget proposals. Mr. Rusi C. Doongmai has given the following table of income-tax and super tax proposed rates on slab system to enable people to get a correct idea of the position.

INCOME-TAX:—

1. In the case of every Individual, Hindu Undivided Family, Unregistered Firm and other Association of Persons, not being a case to which paragraph 4 of this part applies:—
(1) On first Rs. 1,500 of total income, Rates Nil;
(2) On next Rs. 3,500 of total income, Rates Nine Pies in the Rupee;
(3) On next Rs. 5,000 of total income, Rates One anna and nine pies in the Rupee;
(4) On next Rs. 5,000 of total income, Rates Three annas in the Rupee;
(5) On balance of total income, Rates Four annas in the Rupee.

PROVIDED THAT:—
(i) No Income-tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed Rs. 6,000 in case of a Joint Hindu Family and Rs. 3,000 in all other cases.
(ii) The Income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 3,000 as the case may be—
(iii) The Income-tax payable on the total income shall not exceed either:—
(a) A sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 3,000 as the case may be, the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or
(b) the Income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates specified in the Schedule whichever is less.

2. In the case of every company, local, authority and non-resident:—
On the whole of total income
Four annas in the Rupee.

SUPER-TAX:—
1. In the case of every Individual, Hindu Undivided Family, Unregistered Firm and other Association of Persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this part applies:—
(1) On first Rs. 25,000 of total income, Rate Nil.
(2) On next Rs. 15,000 of total income, Rate Three As. in the Rupee;
(3) On next Rs. 15,000 of total income, Rate Four As. in the Rupee:
(4) On next Rs. 15,000 of total income, Rate Six As. in the Rupee;
(5) On next Rs. 15,000 of total income, Rate Seven As. in the Rupee;
(6) On next Rs. 15,000 of total income, Rate Seven As. and six pies in the Rupee;
(7) On next Rs. 15,000 of total income, Rate Eight As. in the Rupee;
(8) On balance of total income, Rate Eight As. and six pies in the Rupee.

2. In the case of every Local Authority:— On the whole of total income Two annas and six pies in the Rupee.

3. In the case of every Co-operative Society:— On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income Nil; On the balance of total income Two annas and six pies in the Rupee.

4. In the case of every Company:— On the whole of total income Two annas and six pies in the Rupee.

BUSINESS PROFITS TAX:—
This has been abolished as from April 1, 1950.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SALES TAX

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The sales of the following classes of goods in the State of Bombay will be treated as tax-free from April 1 next: (1) Vegetable seeds; (2) bunker coal; (3) raw silk, and silk and art silk yarn; (4) raw wool, wool tops, woollen yarn (other than knitting yarn) and wool waste; (5) cloth of any kind woven on handlooms and sold at a rate not exceeding rupees two per yard; and (6) clothes and other articles of "Khaddar sold by dealers recognised for this purpose by the Commissioner of Sales Tax.

The requisite notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of February 28, 1950.

The Government of Bombay has also decided that, with a view to removing the difficulties experienced by dealers in issuing bills and cash memoranda for small sales, it will be considered sufficient compliance with the provisions of the Bombay Sales Tax Act if a dealer issued bills and cash memoranda for (i) all credit sales, (ii) all case sales not below rupee one and (iii) cash sales below rupee one where the buyer desires to be given a cash memo., and maintained only a daily record of all other cash sales below rupee one in his books of account showing the amount of each such sale and the daily total thereof.

Royal Institute Of Science Renamed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, will be known in future as the Institute of Science, Bombay, says a press note issued by the Bombay Government today.—U.P.I.

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Bombay Women's Work Guild

Annual general meeting of Bombay Women's Work Guild was held at Government House under the presidency of Rani Maharaj Singh. Picture shows Rani Maharaj Singh addressing the gathering

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Falgun Shud 13 2006.
MUSLIM: Jamadi-ul-Avaal 12 1369
PARSI: Meher 1 1319.
SUNRISE 6-58 a.m.
SUNSET 6-44 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 10-26, 23-26.
LOWTIDE 05-00, 16-38.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting at 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Exhibition of paintings by Mr. N. S. Bendre at Society's Salon, 6 Rampart Row 7 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Dr. D. N.Majumdar of Lucknow University will read a paper on "Recent Techniques in Anthropology", Cama Hall 6 p.m.

SILVERFISH: Mrs. J. M. Timberlake will give a talk on "American Women", New Book Company 6 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY: Educational, Scientific and Information films will be shown by the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Bombay, at the Town Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

PROMOTION OF MUSIC IN INDIA

I.S.C.M. (India Section) To Hold Concerts In Bombay

The I. S. C. M. (International Society for Contemporary Music) founded in 1922 at Salzburg is well-known institution devoted to promotion and encouragement of contemporary music. The need of such an organisation in India was felt, so at the Baroda Radio Music Festival held in January 1948, in the presence of noted musicians an Indian Section of the I. S. C. M. was formed with a view to establish contact with the international music world, and to co-ordinate musical activities in the country on an all-India basis.

In keeping with it activities the Society will hold its first Festival in Bombay on Saturday (March 4) and Sunday (March 5) at Mahaveer Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road. Four concerts will be held in which noted musicians will take part, including Ustad Mushtaq Hussein of Rampur, Pt. Ratanjankar, Pt. Ravi Shankar, Ustad Ali Akbar, Prof. Devdhar. Booking will be at Prof. Devdhar's School, Opera House.

PROHIBITION CASES: The Prohibition Branch of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 315 cases, arrested 136 persons and seized 348 gallons of illicit liquor, 5,977 gallons of wash and two gallons of foreign liquor and spirit each, during the week ended February 24 last.

The Pulse Of The City

FROM A TREE TOP: The police had to sit at the top of a tree to watch for a gang of thieves, who they suspected, had hidden their nefarious gain in the Municipal dumping grounds adjoining the King George Infirmary from where goods worth Rs. 9,000 had been stolen. Their vigilance was rewarded, when at the unearthly hour of 2 a.m. five persons came to the ground equipped with shovels and pick-axes and began to dig the ground. They unearthed a safe, but before they could open it, the police pounced on them, and arrested the five. From information revealed, the police were on the track of a receiver of stolen property in whose custody a fan and a typewriter had been left. Bhogilal, the "receiver" was arrested when the stolen goods were recovered from his place.

NEW OBSERVATORIES ON WEST COAST

At Karwar And Ratnagiri

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Karwar and Ratnagiri ports on the west coast of India, will be equipped from April 1, with observatories for improving cyclone warning in the Arabian Sea and giving necessary weather forecasts for shipping.

There are seven observatories in the Bombay region around the west coast and they are under the control of the Government of India.

The proposed observatories at Karwar and Ratnagiri will fill the gap between Marmagoa and Honavar, and Devgad and Harnai respectively.

Preliminary survey for the setting up of the observatories at these two ports is nearing completion. A meteorologist will shortly visit the two ports to finalize the arrangements.

At present, the Santa Cruz Airport Weather Forecasting Station issues weather warning reports for shipping throughout the west coast as far as Trivandrum.

Elmhirst In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst former C.-in-C. and Chief of Airstaff of Indian Air Force arrived in Bombay by the Frontier Mail from New Delhi this morning on his way back to London.

The Air Marshal on alighting from his special saloon wearing the Air Marshal's uniform told the PTI: "I am now on a holiday and I do not know my future plans".

He will be staying at Government House in Bombay for two days before sailing to London on Friday.

Compulsory Saving Scheme Extended

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The scheme of compulsory saving for Government servants, which was introduced in the State of Bombay in December last, will be made applicable to Parliamentary Secretaries from March 1, 1950. The amounts saved by them every month will be invested in National Savings Certificates.

MYSTERY FIND: A shocking sight awaited a high official of the G.I.P. railway when he tried to wake up his butler from what seemed an unusually long slumber at his Parel home. Breaking open the door of his butler's room —loud knocking on the door had proved of no avail — he found his butler and his wife lying in an unconscious state. A doctor was summoned, and he certified that the butler's wife was dead hours before; the butler was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he is still lying in an unconscious condition. Police are intrigued about the twin tragedy — was it asphyxiation or foul play?

CAUGHT IN FLAMES: Sivaganga Yellappa, an 18-year-old girl, living in the B.D.D. Chawl, Worli, was discovered, Tuesday, by her anxious neighbours badly burnt by the flames which had caught her saree. Sivaganga had locked herself in her room before beginning her evening cooking and neighbours felt there was something amiss when they saw a column of smoke from the room. She was rushed to the hospital, but she died a few hours later.

EDITOR ARRESTED: The editor of a Gujerati weekly, "Veni" was arrested by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay police for allegedly publishing obscene material. The editor, named B. S. Kachwala, is said to have published two instalments of an article, "Rakhna Ramakda" (Toys of Ashes) in his film weekly. The author of the article, S. Y. Bakarai was also arrested. Both of them were released on bail later on.

WARRANT ISSUED: The Presidency Magistrate at the Ballard Pier Court issued bailable warrants for the arrest of two brothers C. J. Mistree and P. J. Mistree, who were alleged to have cheated a firm where they were working of Rs. 55,000. The proprietor of the firm in his complaint before the Magistrate said that during his absence when he had entrusted the management of the firm with the two brothers, C. J. Mistree withdrew Rs. 55,000 from a Ceylon firm on the plea that the money was required for importing trucks from Ceylon.

EXTRA RICE: Mr. V. M. Pillay, Supervisor, A. J. H. Parker and four other coolies attached to the Ordnance Depot at Ambernath were arrested by the Colaba Police, Tuesday, for allegedly possessing more rice than their normal requirements.

STABBED: Hussain M. Khotre was arrested for allegedly stabbing a person with whom he was on inimical terms. On Tuesday, the later was standing at a road-junction when the accused along with three others started stabbing him. The victim was removed to a hospital where his condition is reported to be serious. Khotre was arrested on information given by the victim. He was remanded into police custody.

OIL STRIKE CONTINUES: The strike of more than 5,000 workers employed in the city petroleum firms continued, Wednesday with the result that pumps in the city were dry after 9 a.m. Wednesday. The police are reported to have made five arrests under the Security Act. These are office-bearers of the strike-sponsoring Unions. Petroleum installations at Sewri were also affected when some of the workers did not turn up for work. Police have taken precautions to guard the offices affected, and government is trying to arrange delivery of petrol by arranging new drivers for oil-bearing lorries.

CONTRAVENED CONTROL: Three persons have been arrested for contravening various control orders, Tuesday. Popatlal alias Haridas Mitharam was arrested at his shop in Laxmidas Market for selling cloth at a higher rate. Vrijlal Deokaran, proprietor and Chimanlal Gulabrai, salesman of Laldhani stores at Bazargate were arrested for selling mill-made cloth at a rate higher than the controlled rate All the three were granted bail.

CALCULATED CHEATING: A film producer who in a hurry to get two lakhs of rupees approached a broker and gave him Rs. 12,000 (in addition to a 6 per cent interest) found to his cost that the "broker" who issued a cheque for two lakhs had only Rs. 39 to his credit in the bank. Cassier the man who got 18 months-imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. was approached by Film producer Syed Fazli Hasnain for financial assistance. Cassier took the film producer to another man Mr. Hasnain, took his commission of Rs. 12,000 and issued a cheque for Rs. 2 lakhs which was dishonoured the next day.

BOGUS: Laxman Rama, found in possession of eight bogus ration cards was arrested by the Naigaon Police, Tuesday. He was bailed out.

Pleader's Act Reprehended

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW SUCCEEDS

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar).

Messrs. Ramnarayan Rajmal .. .. Applicants.

vs.

Meghraj Narsinhji .. Respondent.

In a suit filed by the applicants against the respondent, the latter being absent at the hearing, an ex-parte decree had been passed against him by Mr Justice Coyajee on February 1, 1949.

A motion to set aside the ex-parte decree taken out by the respondent having been dismissed, the respondent had appealed against its dismissal.

On the strength of an affidavit filed by the respondent to the effect that it was not possible for him to be present at the hearing before the trial judge as he had to be present in a criminal proceeding against him in Jalor State, supported by a letter from his Jalor pleader one Maunmal Jain, the appeal court had allowed the appeal and had set aside the ex-parte decree.

The present applicants thereafter obtained a certified copy of the roznama of the Jalor case which showed that case had been adjourned from January 4, 1949. to February 25, 1949. and made the present application to Their Lordships to review their previous decision.

APPEAL DISMISSED

Allowing the application, Their Lordships stated that they had ample power to set right a decision given by them which had been procured by false statements to the Court. As the respondent tendered an unconditional apology, Their Lordships took no action against him, but ordered his appeal to be dismissed with costs.

Their Lordships characterized the conduct of the Jalor pleader as reprehensible and hoped that the authorities of Jalor State would take proper disciplinary action against him.

The Advocate-General Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Khandwalla and Chotalal appeared for the applicants.

Mr. S. M. Shah and Mr. B. K. Amin instructed by Messrs. Vakil Dadabhoy and Bharucha appeared for the respondent.

DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

All-India Report

POONA, March 1, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few showers in [illegible] Assam

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in north Rajasthan and in and near Vindhya Pradesh and appreciably above normal in the west Madhya Pradesh and north Deccan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THURSDAY EVENING: Mainly dry weather will prevail over the country.

No large change in night temperatures is expected.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall 1" inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from December 1 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

Ahmedabad 95 67 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar — 64 0 0 minus 0.6, Ambala 81 51 0 4.1 plus 0.1, Bangalore 87 60 0 0.2 minus 0.8, Baroda 99 57 0 0 minus 0.3, Belgaum 88 64 0 0 minus 0.5, Bhuj 90 58 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 83 69 0 0 minnus 0.3, Calcutta 92 63 0 0.2 minus 1.5, Darjeeling 55 40 0 qmy minus 0.4, Delhi 80 51 0 0.6 minus 1.6, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 66 0 1.6 plus 0.6, Jubbulpore 88 56 0 0.8 minus 1.2, Kolhapur 95 — 0 0 —, Lucknow 83 54 0 2.3 plus 0.5, Madras 85 70 0.9 minus 6.3, Mahabaleshwar 82 63 0 0 minus 0.5, Mussoorie 60 47 0 5.7 minus 2.0, Nagapatam 83 71 0 4.1 minus 10.4, Nagpur 90 60 0 0.7 minus 0.8, Ootacamund 67 44 0 0 1.4 minus 2.1, Patna 87 57 0 0.5 minus 1.1, Poona 95 63 0 0 minus 0.3. Rajkot 96 57 0 0 minus 0.2, Sholapur 95 72 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Simla 61 45 0 7.3 plus 0.5, Surat 100 65 0 0 minus 0.3, Trichy 90 67 0 3.2 minus 1.1, Vizagapatam 82 67 0 0.3 minus 1.6.

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing will return to Bombay from New Delhi tomorrow by plane at 12-55 p.m.

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TODAY'S RADIO

THURSDAY, March 2

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9: Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Ansuya Doshi, G geets, 8-15 V Husain, kh.v.d., deskar, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 Ansuya Doshi, G geets. 1-10 Geet, Gurjari, 1-40 Dance and swing music, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-20 A Khan, sitar, 5-30 For children, 6-10 S Pradhan, M songs, 6-20 Nalini Desai, vocal, 7-0 Day's topic, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 S Pradhan, M songs, 7-30 Nalini Desai, vocal, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 K Dikshit, book review, G, 8-45 P Dwivedi, "Shankracharya", G, 9-15 R Dhawan, vocal, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 Sports review, 10-0 Dorian string quartet, 10-30 London Phil. Orch.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. R Dhawan, violin, 8-45 D S Velnasker, bhavgeets, 1-0 p.m. D S Velaskar, M songs 1-30 Geet Gurjari, 1-50 For women, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 6-0 R Dhawan, violin 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 D S Velnasker, M songs, 9-0 R Hariharan, K songs 10-0 V Husain, kh.v.d.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. As in Ahmedabad, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 C Veragiwala, bhajans, 8-15 K Udyavarkar, kh.v.d. 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Hindi lessons, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 background to news, G, 7-30 Stage and folk songs, 7-45 K Udyavarkar, M pads, 8-0 Geet lahri, 8-10 Locals. 8-30 K Udyavarkar, thumri. 8-45 As in Ahmedabad, 9-30 K Udyavarkar, kh.v.d.

AHMEDABAD

8-0 a.m. S Nayudu, sitar, 8-0 Physical education, 7-45 Garbi geets, 8-15 As in Baroda, 5-30 p.m. S Nayudu sitar 5-45 as in Baroda 6-10 Hindi lessons, 6-30 Garbi geets, 6-45 S Nayudu, sitar 7-0 Zankar, 7-15 Back-ground to news 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Garbi geets, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Baroda, 8-45 Kavya sangeet, 9-30 As in Baroda.

PETROL SUPPLY: Indo-Burma Petroleum Company is working normally and keeping up the supply of petrol to its pumps.

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B I F
1950

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Trade Buyers! Ensure your accommodation now *because tourists also reserve Britain's hotels in May.*

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
LONDON MAY 8-19 BIRMINGHAM
INFORMATION about exhibitors, advance catalogues, special display and facilities at the Fair can be obtained from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras

The Bombay Chronicle

NATION-BUILDING

The revised estimates for 1949-50 give some idea of the economies effected in the different departments. Economies have been effected in the Scientific, Educational, Public Health and Medical, Veterinary, Aviation, Industries, and the Broadcasting and Information, Departments. The increases have been in the Departments of General Administration, Justice, Jails and Police, External Affairs, and Ports and Pilotage. It is a matter for some satisfaction that the cuts effected in the nation-building departments in the year 1949-50 have not been allowed to influence the budgetting for the coming year: but it is a curious feature of the entire proposals that no account has been taken of the fact that the other departments had raised instead of reducing their figures and the enhanced revisions have been taken as the basis for increasing the new estimates. The result is that the amount spent on nation-building departments suffers proportionately to the expenditure on administration and, unless the process is checked ,it will go on without limit. At present, nation-building is just about half the cost of maintaining the administration. With a surplus of Rs. 9 crores in hand, it should have been possible to correct this before deciding on a redistribution of taxation for the relief of industry. It has been observed that the public as a whole benefits by the State's activities and that this should be taken into calculation in considering budgets. Obviously the direct benefit is largely from the money spent on constructive programmes rather than on proposals to render administration efficient. To put it in another way, the beneficial activities of State favour the poorer and less prosperous sections of the community whilst the amount spent on administration carry advantages proportionate to the economic condition of the people. Therefore, the burden of the State may be said to rest unduly on the poor when nation-building is given less funds. We do not ignore the fact that money has to be spent to ensure the production, procurement and equitable distribution of food, that a part of the national finances have to be devoted to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons; but these are all expenditure incurred in maintaining the subsistence level as it were not in raising the economic standard. Much has been said about the Budget favouring the well-to-do and not affording relief to the poor; but these comments have been based on the reduction in taxation, not on the general plan of expenditure. This is even more important than concessions made in any year which can be withdrawn the next; because it relates to the principle of budgetting itself. With a surplus budget, it is not a question of grudging the amounts spent on the administration itself but a regret that more was not made available for national work. The Government policy, if it is anything so consistent as to deserve this name, is akin to feeding a dog on its own tail.

Apart from the concessions which, as the Finance Minister candidly states, all promise to bring in part of the lost revenue through increased collections on other heads that are inevitable, there is the lifting of the dividend limiting that has been effected. This is not a surrender by Government of something it had taken from the industrial and business community but a withdrawal of a restraint which had been felt necessary to check profits. It might be regarded as an indication of confidence in the business community that it has been restored to exercise its discretion in this respect. We trust that the confidence is justified and that the business community does not exploit the permission, though there is more reason for fear than hope in this matter. In view of the past record of business interests, the risk seems a wholly unnecessary one and it might have well not been taken.

The most important factor in Government's attitude towards Business is that it should be consistent. The Government of India has at last achieved the undoing of the more unsettling features of Mr. Liaquat Ali's budgeting and it has tried to do it in a gradual manner so as not to disturb conditions further. Because the Liaquat Ali Budget was wrongly spoken of as a 'poor man's Budget'—it was this only in as much as harassing of the not-poor is regarded as being pro-poor—there is a feeling which all the Government's tactful gradualness does not remove, that the present Budget is pro-capitalist. It cannot be denied, moreover, that Dr. Matthai has framed his proposals with a view to securing conditions favourable to increased production efforts, greater investment and more saving. Any benefits which the poorer classes might expect, must accrue from the easier position in which Indian Capital finds itself. It is probable that the bias to business is not quite unconnected with the broad hints from foreign industrialists that they require certain adjustments to do business in India, and with a realization, that foreign capital cannot be favoured or discriminated for at the expense of indigenous. If this inference is justified, then it is very likely that the impetus to industry and trade and the influx of foreign capital as a consequence, will be far greater than anyone anticipated at present. At any rate, the current year should show the trend of things. Dr. Matthai observed that the period of crisis had been overcome and that whatever problems existed were now within the control and capacity of the Government. This was a curious remark to make. It more than suggests that some of the crisis at least was due to failure on the part of the Government to grasp the realities of the economic situation.

The cost of UN's procrastination and ineptness over Kashmir to India has been somewhere near Rs. 12 crores. The White Paper on the Budget states that the earlier estimate was based on the expectation that the "cease-fire" would result in peace and an early settlement. But they were not adequate to a situation in which "cease-fire" was less a prelude to peace than a lull in hostilities. This is a UN experiment that is proving costly to India and is one more reason for our desiring an early end to controversy, with UN aid if possible without it if necessary. It is rather hard on the Government of India to be charged on top of this by foreign observers with maintaining an expensive military establishment. Obviously with half the revenue spent on the Defence service, it is difficult to expect very great relief on the other items of Government spending. It is necessary for the Government to consider very seriously whether External affairs need continue on exactly the scale that it has been running. Not very long ago, there were suggestions that as a measure of economy the External Affairs Ministry, like the other Departments, was also cutting down on its extravagances. But this resolution seems to have been of very short duration. The External Affairs commitments were necessary when India needed a striking step to establish her claim to more than Dominion Status. As the first of the Dominions to set up extensive representation abroad, India certainly did arrest attention. But it is to be regretted that our embassies abroad have not been much of a success. Bickerings within, inability to submerge personalities in the larger national interest, and pettiness of the worst type have marked much of our representation. No amount of denial from Delhi can correct this impression. What is needed is a drastic retrenchment and even a shutting up of some of the lesser embassies. As a matter of fact, if we are represented at Washington, London and Moscow, and we are in the United Nations deliberations that should about meet the international needs of India It should not be forgotten that to a large extent, embassies are rather outmoded institutions and scarcely justify their pomp and state There is no reason why we should go on bolstering other nations at a tremendous cost to our national resources and at a serious handicap caused by our shortage of men and women of ability, training and aptitude It is a costly luxury that might be cut down This suggestion is somewhat out of place in view of the surplus which the Finance Minister had to dispose of, his obvious confusion in deciding how to dispose it of and his final eventual decision; but it might be useful towards the vear's end when once again the necessity arises as it did in the past year, to apply the axe.

Thought For The Day

Life is too short to be interested in everything, but it is good to be interested in as many things as are necessary to fill our days.

—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, said that, while the Security Council was master of its own procedure, he wished to endorse everything that had fallen from the delegates of the United States and Britain regarding the urgency of the question.

"In view of the delicacy of the matter, we are extremely anxious that it should be proceeded with as much dispatch as possible", he said.

—Security Council Report.

* *

Everybody has been commenting on the Budget. Therefore, you can save yourself the headache of thinking over it yourself by having your pick from the well assorted collection of opinions, the experts have already supplied you with.

Personally we agree with Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar that it is "an able and encouraging budget" subject to "hope that events would justify estimates" etc. Which then, leads us to endorse (a) Mr. Birla's greetings to it as "the best under the circumstances" and (b) Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh's view that it is a "budget for the capitalists." Whereafter we proceed to stand approximately four square with Acharya Kripalani's 'obiter dictum' that "figures are always deceptive; one may make anything one likes". Which the Share Bazar did, we understand.

Finally, and arising out of all that, we accept with thanks and eager interest Pandit Kunzru's statement that he "must study it very carefully". We hope he will make the results available soon.

* *

Pardon? Oh, yes. We did have our attention drawn to the observation of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas that "there is nothing in the budget proposals to gladden the hearts of the middle classes and I do not know why the Government of India have so studiously overlooked their increasing distress".

We felt it too but we didn't want to refer to it because it is too painfully realistic and too sadly true for words.

* *

Talking of the Budget etc., the Moscow Radio, says a report, has announced that the rouble would be placed on a gold basis and it would be appreciated and valued at 5.3 roubles to the U.S. dollar.

This sounds like the opening of the Second Front in the Cold War.

Experts, forward.

* *

The "Daily Express", the Imperialist-Tory organ insists that Attlee has lost the confidence of the country and should tender the resignation of his government.

And who should replace Labour?

* *

General Smuts, the Philosopher-Statesman-Internationalist of South Africa has described the political stalemate in Britain as "a matter of concern and anxiety to the whole world."

Why? Does it endanger "Christian (!) Civilisation" and the "European Way of Life"?

Rural Credit

ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

THE POST-PARTITIONED India continues to be a predominantly agricultural country with the handicap of having been deprived of the granary in the Punjab, the fertile fields of the Sukkar Barrage and the jute lands of East Bengal.

By S. T. Karnik

The vivisection has thrown out of gear her entire economy, particularly, the agricultural economy and has reduced the country from a self-sufficient unit into a dependent one. If, therefore, the country has to sustain the impact of partition, greater stress must be laid on developing her agricultural rather than industrial economy. It is from this point of view that in any scheme of planning, renovation of the present rural economy should receive the highest priority. One of the foremost problems that needs immediate attention is how to improve our agriculture and increase its output. Educating the farmer in the methods of modern farming alone may not be enough: what is required is an adequate machinery for providing rural finance without which even an intelligent and enthusiastic farmer may be as helpless as his docile brother wedded to antiquated methods.

THE MONEY-LENDER

From ages immemorial, the village moneylender has been the pivot of our rural credit. In fact, our agriculturist is what a village money-lender has made him—so much does he shape the economic and social life of our peasantry. Legislative reforms have not been able to displace the money-lender; nor could organised credit agencies replace him: and despite wordy resolutions of conferences and weighty recommendations of commissions, he continues to occupy the same position on which his forefathers held generations ago. It is an anachronism that in the midst of modern banking developments, the largest of our professions has to depend upon antiquated and unregulated method of finance. The village money-lender has, however, a definite and useful place at present in our rural economy; and so long as alternative credit facilities are not provided, his disappearance at this stage would create a vacuum which if not suitably filled would lead our agriculture to rack and ruin.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE

Next in importance and the only organised source of finance is the co-operative agency; and although the Co-operative movement has made commendable progress, it must be admitted that co-operative finance is wholly inadequate to meet the rural requirements to any appreciable extent. Although, exact data is not available as to these requirements, yet some idea can be had from the estimates of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee which put these a score of years ago at Rs. 800 crores. This figure must be further multiplied in the present inflationary context; as against this, the total working capital of all the co-operative societies amounts to Rs. 156 crores. This indicates the wide gulf that exists between actual requirements and the funds that co-operative agency can make available for rural finance. Apart from this, the co-operative way does not seem to have appealed to the agriculturists for out of 2,74,754,000 persons following agriculture, 5,684,248 persons are members of agricultural societies which means only about 2 per cent of the agriculturists avail of the co-operative finance It may be worthwhile investigating why co-operative finance has not been able to make a greater headway into our villages for whose benefit the Movement is mainly intended. A failure here or a half hearted effort there, might in a measure, have contributed for this and to rectify the position it might be suggested that while Government may continue to guide the Movement as at present, the financial aspect should be supervised by the Reserve Bank, if necessary, by periodic inspections.

Agricultural finance by Government in India is confined to loans granted under the Lands Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act —Taccavi Loans as they are known These are made available for limited purposes and are sanctioned as an emergency measure. This type of finance is, therefore, negligible. Similarly, the Reserve Bank though it does not directly finance agriculture, is empowered undeor the regulations to extend credit facilities to the Provincial Co-operative Banks under certain conditions. Owing to the limitations inherent in its constitution, the Reserve Bank's assistance in this respect is inevitably restricted. However, the Bank could probably be enabled to render greater assistance in the matter if Bill market in which Agricultural paper has an important place is developed in the country. The commercial banks also do not come into the picture and render but little assistance. They are an effective credit agency in urban areas and it remains to be seen how best their services could be utilised in providing credit facilities to the rural areas.

ZAMINDARIS

The necessity of commercial banks extending their operations to rural areas becomes all the more imperative in view of the revolutionary land reforms that are under way. Proposing the abolition of Zamindary in some of the States It may be observed in this connection that the capitalists in the industrial field are encouraged, placated and pampered so that industrial development of the country may progress with accelerated speed; in contrast to this, Zamindars who may be regarded as their counterparts in the agricultural sphere are being ousted. This is bound to have adverse repercussions on our agricultural economy which has already been rendered weak and vulnerable. The Zamindars could be looked upon to effect improvements in their lands and sometimes even provide credit, cattle and implements to their tenants.

But, with their extinction, the prospective peasant proprietor will only have the ownership of lands without the means which are so essential for their development, upkeep and improvement. It would, therefore, be more logical if the abolition of Zamindari is deferred for a while or is timed to synchronise with the establishment of an adequate and effective rural credit machinery.

The commercial banks whose normal function is to finance trade and industry are in a position to pool the country's resources which they may reasonably be expected to make available for rural credit, particularly because our agriculture on which depends the prosperity of the nation suffers from lack of adequate and organised credit facilities. Commercial banks are guided by certain canons of sound banking and are required, inter-alia, to keep their resources liquid and are precluded from enteringg into commitments involving business risk. Agriculture in India is a gamble in rains so much does it depend upon the elements of nature which not infrequently prove to be freakish. Under the circumstances, banks naturally feel hesitant in entering this field and locking up their assets in long-term and probably risky investments. Originally designed to serve the needs of urban areas, these banks may have to innovate fresh conventions and adopt new practices if they have to extend their operations to rural areas. Owing to the diverse nature of the needs of the two areas, the concept of banking, as it is understood, with its concomitants of sound canons and conventions, may have to be subjected to revision if the same institution is to serve both the cities as well as the villages.

UNCOMMERCIAL CREDIT

Agricultural finance being of a peculiar nature, banks transacting this type of business may be deemed as extending "uncommercial credit." This type of credit is so different from the other types in its character that it requires separate treatment. It would therefore appear necessary that commercial banks undertaking agrarian finance should do so through a specially created Rural Credit Department whose liabilities and assets should be statutorily required to be maintained and shown separately from the general business of the bank. Every banking company should be required to earmark a certain percentage of its profits for rural finance before declaring dividend. Those banks having a Rural Credit Department should transfer the amount so earmarked to that Department; while those who do not transact this type of business should be required to contribute their share to the Central Exchequer, who in turn should keep it deposited in a specially created Agricultural Development Fund. The proceeds of this fund should be equitably distributed among the various states for disbursement as loans to agriculturists through suitable agencies e.g., treasuries, co-operative societies, banks, etc.

STATE SUBSIDY

Further the creation of the Rural Credit Departments by banks should be encouraged by a State subsidy in the shape of tax exemption on the profits of that Department. Similarly, the deposits of scheduled banks in their Rural Credit Departments should be exempted for the purposes of statutory minimum balances required to be maintained under the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act. The Rural Credit Department should grant advances against the security of farm lands, farm produce, standing crops, jewellery, etc. However, as a preliminary step, legal difficulties in the way of realisation of security would have to be removed. Thus tenancy laws will have to be amended giving banks dues priority next only to state dues; while the Civil Procedure Code should make an exception permitting the banks to attach standing crops in satisfaction of their debts.

LOANS

Advances against farm produce can be made popular if arrangements are made for having a large number of scientifically built elevators in which the security can be stored long enough to await a favourable market An elaborate system of warehouses and an effective warehouse legislation can also go a long way in encouraging the banks to make loans against warehouse receipts which in due course may become a useful instrument of agricultural credit. It is not uncommon for banks to own or hire godowns for storing merchandise against commercial loans and if agricultural finance is undertaken by banks, their Rural Credit Departments can make similar arrangements and have their own warehouses.

Similarly, under a well planned scheme of crop insurance loans against crop insurance policies may also be envisaged Besides, loans against jewellery are not new to commercial banks and are suggested as suitable for pledging of ornaments forms the most customary security in the village loans transactions The banks may even contemplate granting loans for the purchase of seeds, implements, etc in kind This would ensure appropriate use of the loan amount which not infrequently is frittered away on purposes other than those for which the loan is obtained. A loan in kind would also have the advantage of making available to the borrower, standard things at cheaper rates, as the banks are generally in a position to make milk purchases at wholesale prices A sort of consumer co-operative principle should be the guiding spirit in this respect.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Western Pressure?

It is reported from Thailand that the Thai Foreign Minister has resigned because he is opposed to recognition of Bao Dai's Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and that some other members of the Thai Cabinet may also follow his lead. The hope, however, is expressed that the Foreign Minister may be persuaded to withdraw his resignation. Two important conclusions emerge from the report. First, that the feeling in the Thai Cabinet is fairly strong, though held by a minority, in the Cabinet against recognition of Bao Dai. And secondly, pressure is being put in behalf of hastening with that recognition. The fact that some Ministers offered their resignations— and no Minister in a Pibul Songgram Cabinet could possibly be pro-Communist to any degree—is indicative of the strength of Communism in Indo-China and in Thailand and of the dangers that Thailand will provoke for itself internally as well as from outside. The Ministers concerned do not want to provoke a conflict only because Thailand is not strong enough to cope with one. But pressure in favour of recognition of Bao Dai's regime is apparently prevailing. It may be assumed that it comes from the Western Powers. In which case the important question arises as to whether Thailand has been given any guarantee of support and assistance and what is its nature or whether it has been required to undergo risks without any aid by the Powers in whose behalf those risks are to be taken

Westerling And Britain

What was a news agency speculation regarding the future of the Dutch adventurer, Captain "Turco" Westerling, leader of the rebel army of the "Heavenly Host" in Indonesia, is we fear coming true According to a Singapore report, a deportation order against him has been issued The order does not state where he is to be deported but it is believed that he will be sent to Holland rather than to Indonesia Which means that the British authorities in Malaya have refused the urgent request of the Government of Indonesia for Westerling's extradition to Indonesia The man is guilty of the gravest crime that any one can commit against a State: he was in open war against the Indonesian State. And the gravity of that crime was aggravated by the fact that he is an alien, who has no business to interfere in the affairs of another State, much less actually to lead an army against it. This is known to everyone in the world —indeed, on the authority of Westerling and his wife themselves — including the British. Yet he is not being handed over to Indonesia to answer for the crimes that he has committed. Is this fair, let alone friendly, on the part of the British Government? It is reported that Westerling will, if deported to Holland, be tried there by the Dutch authorities. What kind of trial he will stand and how he will be dealt with remain, of course to be seen. But in the meantime, Asia is wondering over the attitude of Britain.

Reflected Glory

Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena, who was on a fast at Rajghat for remedying a grievance of sugar factory workers in the Uttar Pradesh, was served with an externment order on Tuesday and removed to Lucknow. This raised a storm of protest in the Parliament as breach of privilege. The Government admitted that the externment order was a mistake and said that they had no objection to Prof. Saxena's return to Delhi but they would not allow him to fast at Rajghat Sardar Patel said that "Rajghat is not to be exploited for political or trade union purposes and it is too sacred a place for that purpose". It is unfortunate that Prof Saxena should have tried to shine in the reflected glory of Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi at Rajghat Such an act not only embarrasses the members of the Government but cheapens the atmosphere round the memorial Apparently Prof. Saxena wanted people to be reminded of Gandhiji's fasts and appear a martyr like him. Such a tendency must be discouraged and no doubt every one will support the Government decision not to allow Prof Saxena to fast at Rajghat This is no encroachment on his personal freedom, guaranteed under the constitution Moreover the venue of his fast if fast he must should be in the Uttar Pradesh, with whose Government his quarrel lies.

Water Supply

Complaints about deficient water supply have become so common that the Municipal authorities rarely condescend to take any notice of them. Repeated requests for supply of water at more reasonable hours have fallen on deaf ears and many buildings continue to get their supply of water at unreasonable hours of 4 a. m. to 6 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. to 11 p. m. The pressure of the water supply is so low that it often fails to fill the storage tanks, which feed the latrine flushes and kitchen taps inside the tenements In one area in Dadar it happened twice during the last ten days and the tenants had to get their water supply at the common taps. They are dreading the fate the summer may have in store for them. It has been suggested often that the Municipality should make a survey of areas and buildings which get insufficient water supply and correct the position by installing pumps and enlarging pipes. The tenants in these areas would gladly share the expense for this essential amenity, with their landlords and the Municipality. While the common man thus suffers from the water scarcity, it is reported that Municipality has increased the supply to the race course from 49 million gallons to 74 million gallons during the last ten years The same may be true of supply to industrial concerns. While the schemes of augmenting water supply to the city are pending industrial concerns like textile mills may be asked to get their water supply by boring deep wells in their compounds and they can afford to do it This may provide some relief for private citizens It has been marked that when textile mills are closed the residential areas in that quarter get a better water supply It is also regrettable that there is no proper arrangement for filtering water supplied to a big city like Bombay Now that the Municipal parties have settled their squabbles we hope that they will have more time to devote to the adequacy, better distribution and purity of the city water supply.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Cotton Marketing

Cotton is an international product with a world market. Under brilliant leadership Bombay had built up for itself the proud position of being the largest and best organised cotton market in the Eastern Hemisphere during the sixty years and more of its existence, so much so that it survived the ordeals of the two World. Wars and continued to function normally, when such big markets as Liverpool, Alexandria, Bremen etc. had to close down.

After such performance it is indeed sad that the aftermath of War should so disorganise and demoralize the cotton market that the best leading cotton firms should turn in despair to other spheres of business.

The Powers that be who are responsible for so completely putting out of gear the normal machinery of cotton marketing have hit upon the idea of eliminating the Middlemen by asking the Millowners to buy direct from growers so as to save theoretically the margin normally earned by these necessary Links They have not realized that:—

(1) cotton marketing is an intricate business requiring expert knowledge of varying ginning, lint, outturns, shrinkage in weights and uncertainty about ultimate price which may be realized for cotton seeds.

(2) not all the mills have the necessary personnel and finance to buy in thousands of ginning factories spread over in every nook and corner where the cotton is grown. At best the buying by a few mills is only possible in very big cotton centres.

(3) that because it is made almost a penal offence for any Middleman even gin owners to buy and sell over ceiling rates, the better part of the trade is keeping out and those who take the risk of circumventing the law would only take such risks with a far bigger margin than normally earned.

(4) that because everything in an area sells at same price, more Deshi (short staple) is being sown in place of longer staple cotton wherever possible.

(5) that all the chaos and confusion which prevails now is man-made due to woeful ignorance of real conditions of cotton marketing and unless the policy is totally revised in a more practical manner, it may mean disaster not only for the Textile Industry but also to the vast mass of cotton growers.

—V. M. MEHTA.

Matheran

Government Pensions

Of all the countries in the world, India has always figured last in the matter of average longevity of life. The average Indian's health which was poor has become poorer and the length of life considerably reduced. Government servants are not immune from the incidence of premature mortality. If statistics are collected they will prove, how horrible is the position, by about 95 per cent of them dying in harness, or 2 or 3 years which is the average, after retirement.

Indebtedness of the Government servants, as admitted by the Government on the basis of a recent enquiry conducted by it, is great, and those dying while in service leave their survivors in distress.

It is not the purpose of this letter to enter into any politics re. the indebtedness. People serving in other than Governmental institutions have Gratuity, Provident Fund, Bonus etc. to supplement their income enabling them to save and make provision for their dependents. The unfortunate Government servant, who is generally considered to be better off is not really so and this impression is more imaginary than factual. A Government servant, somehow, plods his miserable way in life, denied of the gestures of the employers which his counterpart enjoys elsewhere.

We have our own Government now, having on its programme, the raising of the living standard as one of the items, which should take up this question in right earnest and introduce schemes for safeguarding the interests and well-being of its servants and their dependents. The number of deaths without enjoyment of pension, increases daily.

It should not be difficult for the Government nor should the present financial stringency be a stumbling bloc for affording protection, which is rightly due, since there is what is known as a 'Pension Fund' from which pensions are granted The Government servants ask for betterment of their unfortunate lot from their own money and not from general revenues The pension fund is created from one-third of the pay to which more and more contributions are made by the servants themselves as they grow older in the service

It is strongly hoped that Government as a large body of employer will move in the matter soon and save many families from misery, by implementing immediately the Pay Commission's recommendations in this respect.

—'ONE WHO KNOWS'

Bombay Budget

We must really cast a sigh of relief that there is no fresh taxation this year! Though many would think that this is negative satisfaction, it is positively not so negative as it appears! The downward trend in prices has just begun The worst is over Things are getting brighter They will be brighter still with more production both in the fields and in the factory India marches on! Relief to the taxpayer will come with successive years

—T. M. SHAH.

Remember!

I suggest that the citizens of Bharat refrain from celebrating Holi festival this year in sympathy with their unfortunate brethren in East Pakistan and contribute the estimated individual cost to the Refugee Fund

—B. JASH.

Calcutta.

No Red Infiltration From Burma

COMMUNIST MENACE IN TELENGANA INCREASING

Agreement Essential For Andhra, Says The Sardar

NEW DELHI, March 1, (PTI).

SARDAR PATEL, Minister for Home Affairs replying to a question in Parliament today said as far as he was aware there had been no Communist infiltration into Assam from Burma. He disclosed that during the last two months Communist menace in Telangana district had increa Regarding formation of linguistic provinces he made it clear that complete agreement between the respective parties was essential.

Sardar Patel told Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that as far as he was aware there had been no Communist infiltrations into Assam from Burma.

The Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, told the same member that the pre-fabricated housing factory was expected to start production in April 1950.

Originally, May 1949 was fixed for production. But, the non-arrival of some machinery was responsible for the delay. Some parts had now come and some others were on way and expected to reach the Indian ports in two to three weeks time.

The aluminium to be used in houses would be from Indian stocks as far as possible, but the major portion would have to come from abroad. In view of the high cost of aluminium, due to devaluation, they were trying to eliminate use of aluminium. The present estimates of the prices are Rs. 4000 per house while the original estimate was Rs. 2,500 to 3000.

Mr. Kamath: Is it not a fact that the pre-fabricated house factory was set up to produce cheaper houses than in the cement and mortar and the price of the prefab houses will be now much higher.

The speaker disallowed the question said: "It is only an argument."

LINGUISTIC STATES FORMATION

Agreement Essential

Sardar Patel told Mr. H. V Kamath to-day that the Govt. was "not committed to anything" in regard to redistribution of linguistic provinces. In the absence of a required agreement, the Government had decided that the Andhra province could not be partitioned.

He said in reply to supplementaries that government did not think it necessary to appoint an arbitration commission to solve the disputed points of the partition committee's report. Government had received a number of representations from Rayalaseema against the proposed Andhra province. This was "one of the many causes" for not accepting the majority report of the partition committee. Wherever there was agreement between all the parties concerned, government was willing to divide provinces on linguistic basis. The lack of agreement in the case of the Andhra province was between "Andhras and Andhras and Andhras" and Tamils.

LICENCE VALUE TO BE INCREASED

NEW DELHI, March 1.

It has been decided that in the case of licences issued for certain goods under the Open General Licenses XI and XV concessional schemes, the value of the licences should be increased over and above the existing face value, except where the licences were originally issued in respect of goods covered by irrevocable letters of credit.

The principal commodities are: asbestos manufactures, iron (including pig iron) and steel and articles made thereof, dyes derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives, powdered milk, cocoanut oil, drugs and medicines, chemicals, art silk yarn and thread and optical, scientific, philosophical and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, says a press note.

All licences, value of which is increased, will be considered to be valid for shipment on or before the 31st May, 1950, for the value, as now increased, even in cases where the last date of shipment prescribed by the licence expires before the 31st May, 1950. For details see the Gazette of March 1.

REVISION OF TAX STRUCTURE

Commerce Federation's Suggestion

NEW DELHI, March 1, (UPI): The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry today has issued a 2,000 word statement giving its reactions to the budget proposals formulated in Parliament yesterday.

While recording its general agreement with the finance diagnosis of the economic situation which prevailed in the country last year, the Federation believes that the economy of the country should be adjusted on the basis of a more fundamental revision of tax structure. The Federation hopes that the enquiry of the question of national income and its distribution, on the findings of which it will be possible to make more satisfactory proposals in this regard, would be expedited and a taxation enquiry committee would be constituted to review the entire tax structure of the country.

The Federation feels that this categorical statement of the Finance Minister, combined with the tax reliefs, although some of which neutralise each other in their effects, would hearten to some extent the investing public.

Pointing out that the middle and lower middle classes, who suffered most due to their inelastic nature of incomes, have not received sufficient relief, the Federation urges that their plight be given immediate consideration.

DACCA MAIL STORY

(Continued from page 1)

to return. A few Hindu shops have been opened but most of them remain closed, as they were looted by the miscreants. Considerable panic still prevails among the Hindus in the city.

Some refugees have been leaving for Calcutta by air, train and steamer. 14 flights per day have been arranged between Dacca and Calcutta per day to carry about 300 passengers.

The Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca, Mr. S. K. Basu toured the worst affected areas in Chittagong District. The disturbances in Chittagong town started on February 12 and continued till February 18, while in rural areas the disturbances started on February 14 and continued till February 22.

The Deputy High Commissioner also visited Feni, where disturbances started on February 2, with the looting of some shops and attacks on Hindus. The disturbances started again on Feb. 13 and continued for 2 days and a number of houses were burnt in Feni itself. About 4,000 refugees are now in camps in Feni College.

Reports from various other places are also coming in giving more details of incidents which occurred at those places. About the train incident at Rajbari on February 25/26, which was described by the East Bengal Government as an act of robbery, the reports said that when the train reached Sealdah, there was no passenger in five compartments where broken boxes, ladies sandals, broken conch-shells, etc. were found. Some blood marks were also seen in those compartments.

TRAIN ATTACKED

According to the passengers who reached at Goalundo and some more joined them at Rajbari when the train was nearing Suryanagar, Muslims stopped the train by pulling the chain and attacked the passengers, killed many of them, looted their belongings and snatched away ladies ornaments, etc. At Darasana again, a number of Hindu passengers were dragged out from the train and maltreated. It appears, the report says, the incident took place with the connivance of the guard and driver of the train.

CALCUTTA.—Three incidents including a bomb explosion and a case of arson were reported today in North and Central Calcutta.

Police and military patrol are continuing in the city and suburb.

Two cases of knife injury have been reported from Park Street police station area this evening. The victims were removed to hospital. Pickets have been posted there.

The PTI adds: Dr Sita Ram, Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, and Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca, left for Dacca by air this afternoon.

A SUGGESTION: Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar who was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution suggested on Wednesday that the Constitution of the Republic of India should be immediately published in all languages so as to instil in the common man the fundamentals of the Constitution and the working of democratic institutions.

Stop Press

GAUHATI STUDENTS' CALL FOR PEACE

GAUHATI, March 1 (PTI).—About six thousand students from local colleges and schools went round in a procession through the city here today appealing to the people to maintain communal harmony and peace and not to believe or spread rumours.

Calcutta Air Rally

Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor, West Bengal, presenting the Wing to Mr. H. L. Dass of the Bengal Flying Club at the conclusion of the National Air Rally.

CUT MOTIONS AGAINST RAILWAY DEMANDS

Discussion In Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 1, (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today discussed cut motions against railway demands hardly for an hour. Movers of the cut motions were allowed to speak only for three minutes and the Minister replied briefly to the respective points raised by the motion.

Speaker Mr. Mavlankar said that the procedure had been adopted following an agreement between the parties. The members of the Congress Party moved their cut motions to raise individual points while unattached members will move their cut motions tomorrow at 3-30 p. m.

Mr. Bepin Behari Varma in a hundred-rupee cut motion urged for the reconstruction of the bridge on the Gandak river connecting Narkatnaganj in Bihar holding that it would connect Bihar with Uttar Pradesh, Nepal and Muzafarpur District.

Mr. K. Santhanam said that due to the shifting of the river, the Bihar Government proposed another site. The conditions had recently become more favourable and engineers were now having the project under consideration.

Mr. G. R. Ethirajulu Naidu raised the question of link between Chamrajnagar and Mettupalayam thereby connecting southern metre gauge system with the Poona-Chamrajnagar section which would not only supplement but serve as an alternative to broad gauge line.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said that decision at present was to have terminus at Coimbatore instead of Mettupalayam and it had been decided to take up the line as soon as the survey report was compiled.

RAIL LINK WITH JAMMU

Mr. Motiram Baigra (Jammu and Kashmir) wanted a rail link between Pathankot and Jammu. He said Kashmir had suffered a great deal in regard to transport due to partition most of her rivers and roads had been divided between India and Pakistan. The Government should provide priority for the link as in the case of the Assam railway.

Mr. K. Santhanam said that the construction of a new line was difficult at present. But all facilities had been provided at Pathankot in consultation with the officials of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that during the last two or three years the Jammu-Pathankot Road had been improved at a cost of about three crores of rupees. The only rail link of Kashmir between Jammu and Sialkot had been practically closed after partition. It was necessary that Jammu should be connected with Pathankot. In view of the present difficulties they could not do so immediately but he would assure the member that as soon as conditions improved it would be taken up and "something will be done."

SANTHANAM'S REPLY

Mr. Santhanam in his replies to the cut motions, which were all withdrawn, made the following points: The construction of new lines in Rajasthan and other States would be considered after taking over the State Railways and in the light of integration and requirements. Government were doing their best in regard to overcrowding While Government would like linguistic areas to be properly represented in railway services, it could only be on the basis of merits and "not any other adventitious considerations."

Government had only control, in regard to light railways, over fares and safety of passengers. Until Government took them over, in other matters, they had only advisory powers.

A third class waiting hall for Kotdwara on E I R had been sanctioned The construction of the Hassan-Mangalore-Malpe line would depend on the Government's decision in regard to a major port between Cochin and Marmagoa. The Central Board of Transport and the Standing Committee on Railways had recommended that Government's decision on the recommendation of the West Coast Major Ports Committee that Malpe should be chosen, should be postponed for two years. No line can be constructed until this decision was taken.

The House adjourned till tomorrow

AJMER DURGAH

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister, introduced in Parliament today a Bill which seeks to convert the ordinance, due to expire on March 18, relating to the appointment of an administrator for the Durgah Khwaja Saheb at Ajmer, into an Act.

The ordinance was issued on September 19 last year pending the final report of the Durgah Khwaja Saheb Enquiry Committee. As the Committee in their final report, it is stated, have suggested a number of far-reaching measures of reforms, which are under examination, it is considered necessary to continue the existing system of administration beyond March 18.

The Bill also seeks to make some additional interim measures to bring about further improvement in the administration of the Durgah.

Sardar Patel introduced another Bill which seeks to extend the life of Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, due to expire on March 10, for a further period of two years. Section 5 of this Act defines the offence of criminal misconduct in the discharge of official duty and specifies the procedure for the trial and the punishment for such offences. In the Act passed on March 11, 1947, it was provided that this section would remain in force for a period of three years from the commencement of the Act.

15 Madras M.L.A.s. Sit Near Opposition

STRANGE ATTITUDE IN ASSEMBLY

Chief Minister Says Action Is Breach Of Party Rules

MADRAS, March 1, (PTI).

MR. T. PRAKASAM, ex-Premier of Madras and 14 other Congress members today took their seats in the Madras Assembly in a separate bloc by the side of the Opposition Party, away from the ministerial benches.

The Speaker, Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, told the House that he had made this new seating arrangement at the request of members under Section 41 of the Assembly rules which gave him discretion in the matter.

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister and Leader of the Congress Legislature Party, stated at his weekly press conference today that "Congress members had no business to ask for separate seats within the Assembly, apart from Congress benches". He considered it as a breach of the Party rules. "As Leader of the Party I will be bringing this matter before the Executive of the Congress Legislature Party at its meeting on March 5", he added.

A member of Mr. Prakasam's Group stated that Mr. Prakasam and 14 other Congress members had chosen a separate bloc from the Congress benches in the Madras Assembly "to mark their dissatisfaction" with the decision of the Prasad-Patel-Nehru Committee to drop the charges against certain Madras Ministers.

SEIZURE: The Jodhpur police seized one serviceable transmitter set with telescope and some code papers, from the Ahore-ki-Haveli.

A Muslim occupant, Bashir, son of Chand Khan, was arrested and later released on bail.

Madras Cabinet Under Fire

'ANARCHY PREVAILS IN ANDHRA'

MADRAS, March 1 (P.T.I.).

THE Madras State Assembly today commenced a four-day debate of the State budget presented to the House by the Finance Minister, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi on Monday.

Speaking on the budget, Mr. Prakasam said since the present Government assumed office three years ago, law and order had been "seriously affected" in the northern districts. He said "anarchial conditions" had been created in Krishna, Guntur and East Godavari where people had to "encounter cold-blooded murder committed by Communists on the one side and police excesses on the other".

"Any Government which feel incompetent to give protection to the people from famine and maintain law and order, have no business to continue in office," he said.

Mr. Prakasam also attacked the Government of "improper administration" of the Prohibition Act. "In Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, although toddy shops had been abolished, illicit distillation was done in most of the houses, he said.

Pointing to the Prohibition Minister, Mr. Prakasam said "you must be ashamed as a Minister for Prohibition at the way in which matters have been allowed to drift. We have to work the scheme in a different way with different kind of men equipped and marshalled properly."

CONGRESS WALK-OUT IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

the same old story of great expectations which were not realised."

He pointed out that the revenue of the State had not substantially increased as a result of the merger of the States, in or on the boundary of the State of Bombay.

He said that the Government policy of prohibition, though good, was apt to produce disastrous results, if necessary steps were not taken to rid the State of the evil of illicit distillation, which was carried on on a large scale.

He complained that the Government machinery with regard to agriculture was dilatory, with the result the agricultural progress was slow. He urged the Government to encourage co-operative farming. This would intensify agriculture and pave the way to the prosperity of the State, he added.

Mr. Khan also pleaded for the improvement of the irrigation facilities in the State. This was necessary in order to avoid the danger of famine which had become a regular annual feature of the State.

SOCIALIST CRITICISM

Mr. Peter Alvares Socialist, said that rather than maintaining the 'status quo', the budget had worsened the situation and jeopardised the economic life of the State.

He said that industrial crisis in the State had resulted in unemployment, which was mounting day by day. Owing to Prohibition over two lakhs of tappers had been thrown out of employment. He warned that if the Government did not succeed in mitigating unemployment, the entire structure of prohibition would tumble down. He told the Government "to go slow" in matters of prohibition.

Mr. Alvares urged that government should embark on a policy of parity between the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities. What was done at present was to bring down the prices of agricultural commodities. There was, however, no corresponding decrease in the prices of industrial commodities. It was desirable that Government should strive to bring down the prices of all the commodities.

Mr. Chunilal Shah congratulated the Government on their determination to embark on a policy of total prohibition, thus realising Gandhiji's most cherished dream. He also pleaded for more encouragement to cottage industries.

Further discussion on the budget will be taken up on Thursday.

SAFETY ACT

Earlier, at the resumed debate on the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947, Mr Peter Alvares moved an amendment regarding the exemption given to officials in the amending Bill from production of documents, or the disclosure of facts pertaining to cases under the Act.

Mr. Alvares wanted the exemption clause to be enlarged and made conditional to the officer satisfying a code on the matter at issue.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Mr. Bhapkar supported the amendment, which was rejected by the House.

All Opposition amendments were either withdrawn or thrown out, and the Bill was read for the second time.

MISCHIEF-MONGERING BY DACCA RADIO

Fantastic Story Of A Riot In Assam

SHILLONG, March 1, (PTI):—

THE Assam Government has, in a press note, denied a report broadcast by the Pakistan Radio, Dacca, that mass slaughter of Muslims was proceeding in Karimganj, Badarpur and other areas and that 40,000 Muslim refugees had crossed the border into Sylhet.

"The Press note says: To one who is responsible it would seem unthinkable that such sweeping statements, capable of infinite mischief, could be made and broadcast without any verification. Yet it is a fact that these statements and others of the same or similar kind were and are published in Pakistan without any attempt at verification and ascertaining the truth.

The Government of Assam has, in its previous press note issued over a week ago given relevant details as regards the proximate cause of rioting, turn of events, loss of life and damage caused in course of what seemed a sudden outburst. Loss of life on February 13 at Karimganj or later at Badarpur, regrettable as it was, did not go into two figures. Damage by looting at Karimganj was estimated by the Deputy Commissioner at a little over a lakh of rupees and that by arson at a much smaller figure. At Badarpur, three Muslim shops were looted. These disturbances resulted in exodus of panic-stricken persons on either side. But exodus could hardly have reached the five figures category mentioned in the Pakistan Radio broadcast. Possibly a zero was added either by inadvertence or for effect. A Zero by itself may mean nothing, but coming after a digit, it has the effect of multiplying the digit ten times, and when utilised for propaganda purposes increases the mischief tenfold.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

"The Government of Assam has received further material which enables it to trace the roots of trouble at Karimganj further back. The fundamental cause seems to be the reported plight of the minority community in East Pakistan which finds itself without security of life, honour and property and without a ray of hope of any betterment of conditions or prospects. It finds that for all ills, real and imaginary, from which people in Pakistan suffer, Hindus are made or held responsible. If there be a fire, accidental or otherwise, the Hindu is the culprit. The Hindus must not even protest. Protests, if made, are suppressed. Muslim mobs are, it is alleged, incited or encouraged to deal in their own way with Hindu life and property. It is said that an incident happened at Habiganj where Hindus were roughly handled for even protesting. Refugees from Sylhet and relatives in Assam of those who are staying in Sylhet are in continual disturbed state of mind. Accounts published in Calcutta papers of happenings at the other end of Pakistan have made them feel that they are not the only sufferers and that the plight of Hindus throughout East Pakistan is the same.

HYMN OF HATRED

"The incessant singing of hymn of hate, constant talk of war, raising of boundary disputes without sufficient cause, mobilisation of armed and other forces, holding of meetings in which the popular mind is shaped and directed to look upon a Hindu as the cause of its troubles and various other matters of a similar kind have deepened the anxiety of the Hindu mind in East Pakistan. The Tension on the mind has evidently been so acute that some people have found it unbearable. The attack without causing any death on the Lumding train, its repercussions in East Pakistan when on the 12th February several male passengers were reported to have been killed and thrown overboard from a train, form merely some of the immediate links in the chain of cause and effect which led to unfortunate happenings in Karimganj and Badarpur. If Pakistan will apply its mind to this fundamental problem and make its minority community feel safe and secure, it will render to itself and its neighbouring states, not to speak of the world at large, the greatest possible service. The path of strife and hatred may be abandoned and one of peace and progress followed. Therein lies welfare of all."

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 1.

Previous closing	32.60
Today's opening	32.51
Difference	— 9
Today's closing	32.45
Difference	—15

Silver forward	Rs. 183 9
Gold forward	Rs. 116 6
Silver Bullion	Rs. 183 8
Silver Mint	Rs. 183 12
Gold ready	Rs. 116 8
Sovereign	Rs. 75 8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 1.

Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 29-7/8.
General Motors unquoted.
United States steel 30-1/4.
Ditto Pref. unquoted.
formality.

IMPORT CEILING

(Continued from page 1)

the import of raw materials was governed by Open General Licence. From September to December these commodities were taken off OGL and licensing was on a restricted scale.

The general aim of the policy, it is explained, is to provide for a balanced foreign exchange budget so that imports will not exceed earnings from exports in addition to the releases from Sterling Balances.

PRIORITY FOR DRUGS

The new policy, according to official outline, recognizes India's need of drugs and surgical instruments and adequate provision has been made for importation of penicillin, streptomycin, chloromycitine, pas and surgical appliances, especially from soft currency areas.

High priority is also given to imports of newsprint. Licences are to cover requirements of newspapers for six months, based on 1948 consumption figures. An important departure, however, from the policy followed last half year is that whereas existing stocks with newspapers were then taken into consideration licences for the present half year will exclude any stocks at present held by newspapers.

MACHINERY FROM JAPAN

Motor parts will continue to be permitted entry from all areas. Trucks in CKD (completely knocked down) condition may be imported from dollar areas and trucks and motor cars in CKD condition from soft areas.

Regarding imports from Japan, the policy lays down various types of machinery which will be allowed entry within the framework of the recently signed agreement with that country.

Some items of iron and steel, falling within the uncontrolled category will be licensed by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta Control of these items has been taken over from the Iron and Steel Controller from January 1, 1950. Licensing will be a little more liberal than before.

TEA CHESTS

In anticipation of announcement of the import policy Government's decision in respect of certain commodities has already been made known.

For instance, licences for the import of one million tea chests from soft currency areas will be issued to meet the requirements of the tea industry in India. Actual users, such as the proprietors of tea gardens and tea agency houses and established importers of tea chests will alone be eligible for these licences.

Since indigenous tea chests in appreciable quantities are available, Government has also decided that parties granted import licences for a specified quantity should buy an equal number of indigenous tea chests of approved quality from manufacturers.

OTHER COMMODITIES

Other commodities for which licences are already being granted include cosehew nuts from Portuguese East Africa to actual users and established importers, trucks in CKD condition from dollar areas and soft currency areas and CKD cars from soft currency areas to recognised assembly workshops; also (from soft currency countries) raw film, sisal fibre, sago flour, wool raw and tops, asbestos raw, staple fibre and explosives—on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives—and (from hard currency areas) raw manila hamp, unmanufactured tobacco and sulphur. Motor vehicle spare parts and lubricating oil will be allowed in from dollar and soft currency areas.

The grouping of currency areas for the purpose of licensing for the present half-year is as follows:

DOLLAR AREAS

USA and any territory under the sovereignty of the USA, Canada including Newfoundland, other American account countries consisting of the Philippine Islands, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba Dominican Republic, Equador, Guetamala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador and Venezuela.

HARD CURRENCY AREAS

Argentina, Belgium and her possessions, Japan, Paraguay, Switzerland, Western Germany excluding the Saar.

MEDIUM CURRENCY AREAS

Portugal and her possessions excluding Portuguese India.

SOFT CURRENCY AREAS

All countries not mentioned above except the Union of South Africa.

A new feature of the policy is that no application for an import licence will be considered unless supported by a licensing fee deposited in a treasury. For licences up to Rs 10,000 in value the fee is Rs. 10; from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 100,000 the fee is Rs 25; and for licences of more than a lakh in value the fee is Rs. 100. No fees are required from Government departments. Also, charitable institutions may be exempted.

The list of items for which new comers may apply has been expanded.

GANG ATTACK: A daring dacoity, involving a sum of Rs. 7,000 which was snatched away from a railway cashier by a gang of persons between Karikal and Karikovilpathu, has been reported in Karaikal on Wednesday.

R

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY has published an Order in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 27th February, 1950, amending further the Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. Copies of the Order can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

CEYLON XI DISMISSED FOR 166 RUNS

Commonwealth Reply With 113 For One Wicket

COLOMBO, March 1 (PTI-Reuter).—The Commonwealth Cricket touring team had scored 113 for one wicket in reply to a Ceylon XI's first innings total of 166 by close of play here on the first day of their two-day match.

Two half-century innings and a bright knock of 29 saved the Ceylon eleven which included three school students from total collapse. C. I. Gunasekera played a sparkling innings for 53 including ten fours in just over an hour. R. B. Wijesinghe hit a captain's knock of 51 with six fours and was out when trying to force the pace.

S. Jayasinghe 19-year-old student batted brightly before being bowled by a full toss with his score at 29.

George Tribe, the Australian, took three wickets for 47 and George Pope, former England bowler and Ray Smith, Essex all rounder, each claimed two at a cost of 6 and 40 respectively. Good length bowling by the Ceylon XI attack had the Commonwealth batsmen in some difficulties at times and Winston Place was dismissed for 24. Norman Oldfield and Jock Livingston however maintained a quick rate of scoring, and at the close the visitors were only 53 behind with nine wickets in hand.

Oldfield was then 57 not out and Livingston 32 not out.

Gunasekera playing enterprisingly hooked Fitzmaurice for four then drove a full toss from Freer to the boundary and followed by hooking Smith, who relieved Fitzmaurice, to the ropes.

Pope, who took over from Freer at the other end, took two wickets in his fourth over. Oldfield held De Saram at midon and Freer made a smart catch at leg slip off Gunasekera.

Unperturbed by the fall of wickets Gunasekera drove and hooked Smith for two runs in one over.

Straight driving Worrell for four Gunasekera sent up the 50 in 70 minutes and 5 minutes later hit his tenth four and reached his individual 50 in 65 minutes

Jayasinghe followed his partner's example and drove Worrell for four to register 50 for the fifth wicket in half an hour.

Gunasekera's bright innings came to an end when in trying a big hit off Tribe he skied the ball to behind the bowler where Smith made no mistake.

Wijesinghe glanced Tribe to the boundary to send up the 100 in 104 minutes but off the next ball Tribe failed to accept a sharp return catch.

Jayasinghe was bowled off the first ball by Freer after lunch and 24 runs later Smith completely beat Kelaart. Wijesinghe played steadily, however, and sent up the 150 in as many minutes.

Pulling Smith for a single, Wijesinghe reached his 50 in 75 minutes.

He had then hit six fours. He was out in the next over, mistiming a hook off Tribe for Livingston at deep fine leg to run ten yards and make a good catch.

Tribe rounded off the innings with his next ball, getting Seratne legbefore

Ceylon Eleven's total of 166 was made in 175 minutes.

Opening the Commonwealth innings, Oldfield and Place scored 26 runs during the half hour before tea.

Fifteen minutes after resumption, Place snicked the medium-paced bowler De Saram behind the wickets and was caught.

Livingston hooked de Saram for two to send up the 50 of the innings in 57 minutes, but the spinners, Jayasinghe and Gunasena, maintained excellent length and commanded respect.

Livingston late cut the mediumpace bowler Situnayake, who came on for a second spell, for two to register the hundred in as many minutes.

Oldfield, hooking Gunasekera for four, reached his 50 in 103 minutes. He had then hit five fours. At the close the score was 113 for one wicket.

SCORE BOARD

CEYLON (First Innings)

F. De Saram c Oldfield b Pope ..	8
Rodrigo c Worrell b Fitzmaurice	4
H Perumal c Worrell b Fitzmaurice	0
G. I. Gunasekera c Smith b Tribe	53
G. Gunasena c Freer b Pope	0
Jayasinghe b Freer	29
Wijesinghe c Livingston b Tribe ..	51
E. C. Kelaart b Smith	14
Dharmalingam c Place b Smith ..	4
N. Seratne lbw b Tribe	2
S. P. Situnayake not out	0
Extras	1
Total	166

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 6; 2 for 8; 3 for 31; 4 for 31; 5 for 83; 6 for 113; 7 for 137; 8 for 153; 9 for 166.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Freer	9	1	32	1
Fitzmaurice	5	1	10	2
Pope	6	4	6	2
Smith	10	1	40	2
Worrell	6	0	30	0
Tribe	15.2	2	47	3

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Oldfield not out	57
Place c Seneratne b De Saram ..	24
Livingston not out	32
Extras	0
Total (for one wicket) ..	113

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/41.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Situnayake	6	1	16	0
Wijesinghe	9	2	23	0
De Saram	6	2	18	1
Gunasekera	2	0	12	0
Jayasinghe	5	2	12	0
Gunasena	5	0	20	0
Dharmalingham	3	0	12	0

WONG PENG SOON BEATS KELLETT

All England Badminton Championships

LONDON, March 1 (PT.I.-Reuter): Only a few spectators were in the Empress Hall Arena at Earle Court here for the opening this afternoon of the All-England Badminton Championships. But a good crowd was expected by the time the Malayan ace, Wong Peng Soon, favourite to win the title, was due on court at 5 P.M. local time.

Every seat has been sold for the finals on Saturday.

The hall, scene of many spectacular events in a variety of sports during recent years, was laid out with five parallel courts. There was a prospect of seven hours continuous play on all five courts today as 75 matches were down for decision.

The name of the Championships rather belied the event for the strong challenge from Malaya, Denmark and Sweden suggested that all titles would go abroad. England last won all five titles twelve years ago. One man stood out in this year's championships — Wong Peng Soon. Wong, like the three other Malayans in the singles, had drawn a bye into the second round. Provided he won his first match against the veteran Cheshire County player, J. H. Kellett, the Malayan champion was due to play his third round match two hours later and a win here would put him into the last eight. Choong Ewe Leong, the Malayan Cambridge undergraduate, had only one singles game today, but he like Wong was seeded, and could eventually reach the quarter finals which promises some stirring games with Malayan stars clashing with Danes or Swedes for entry into the semi-finals.

The Danish challenge was quick to make itself felt. Ole Jensen, 21 years old seeded Danish international, beat D. J. R. Farrant, of England, 15-2, 15-6, while another rising Danish Star, Arve Lossmann, defeated Helge Paulsson, of Sweden, 10/15, 18-17, 18-13. J. Hammergaard Hansen, Danish junior champion, beat M. Watkins, of England 15-2, 15-8. Swedish international Knut Malmgren beat the John Shaw, 15-2, 15-11.

All these matches were in the first round of the men's singles.

Wong Peng Soon beat J. H. Kellett. England, 15-3, 15-1 in the second round.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana vs. Overseas Communications (Jepsen Cup Semi-final).

5-40 p.m. Grey's "A" vs. Bombay City "B" (Replay Killedar Semi-final)

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:

5-15 p.m. G. I. P. "A" vs. B. P. T. "A" (Lewis Cup).

AIR RACE TRIUMPHS

Captain M. V. Namjoshi (left) who won the Willingdon Cup for the Delhi-Calcutta air race; Miss Prem Madhur (right) 25-year-old flier from Kanpur, who won the national air race conducted by the Aero Club of India, over a 341-mile course, with her "Silvaire"

Holkar Win By 5 Wickets

BRILLIANT INNINGS BY C. S. NAYUDU

INDORE, March 1 (PTI).

Holkar won the Ranji Trophy East Zone Final here today beating Bihar by five wickets about ten minutes before the lunch interval.

Resuming his overnight innings C. S. Nayudu played brilliant cricket this morning and scored an individual 90 in 106 minutes before being bowled by Bimal Bose. He hit twelve fours. Mushtaq Ali was earlier l.b.w. to the same bowler for 37.

C. K. Nayudu who came in after Mushtaq Ali was out, and J. N. Bhaya who replaced C. S. Nayudu remained not out with 37 and 4 respectively. C. K. hit the winning stroke.

The Holkar side piled up 222 in 181 minutes. They will now meet Delhi.

SCORE BOARD

BIHAR (First Innings)	226
BIHAR (Second Innings)	254
HOLKAR (First Innings)	262

HOLKAR (Second Innings)

Kunzru c Ranjendranath b Bannerji	15
C. T. Sarwate c Nakhuda b Bannerji	11
Mushtaq Ali l.b.w. Bimal Bose	37
Jagdale b Bimal Bose	8
C S. Nayudu b Bimal Bose	90
C. K. Nayudu not out	36
J. N. Bhaya not out	4
Extras	21
Total (for 5 wickets)	222

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/23, 2/44, 3/59, 4/119, 5/207.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S. Bannerji	17	3	68	2
Bimal Bose	23	4	74	3
S. Das	4	0	20	0
Nakhuda	2	0	9	0
S. Patel	3	0	18	0
K. Sanyal	2	0	12	0

HOCKEY AT AMBALA

AMBALA, March 1, (PTI): In the Ambala Garrison Cold Weather Hockey Tournament the famous Patiala XI beat as company by fourteen goals to nil on Tuesday.

In the second match the Sikh Regimental Centre beat Headquarters Engineers Fourth Division by two goals to one.

Indian Polo Assn. Beat 'La Concepcion'

EXHIBITION MATCH AT MAHALUXMI

BOMBAY, MARCH 1 (P.T.I).

A REPRESENTATIVE TEAM OF THE INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION COMPRISING OF INDIA'S BEST PLAYERS DEFEATED THE "LA CONCEPCION" OF ARGENTINA BY SEVEN GOALS TO FIVE IN THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF THREE EXHIBITION GAMES PLAYED HERE THIS EVENING IN THE GROUNDS OF THE AMATEUR RIDERS' CLUB AT MAHALUXMI.

Two well known Indian players, Raja Rao Hanutsingh and Maharajkumar Pushpendrasingh, assisted the La Concepcion in the places of the late Mario Inchauspe, who died at Jaipur on February 19, and Senor Nicolas Ruiz Gufnazu, who had returned to Argentina with Inchauspe's body.

Contrary to expectations, the match did not provide many thrills in spite of several of the world's top notchers taking part in it. The "La Concepcion", comprising of two Argentines and two Indians, lacked understanding till midway of this six-chukker match while their captain and number two, Jose Zaveleta, and number one Pushpendrasingh were also not at their best. The Indian Polo Association team, on the other hand, combined well but were mistiming or mishitting their shots. Most of the players were probably not yet thoroughly conversant with the hard, bumpy surface of the Riders' Club's Grounds and with the players generally failing to hit hard, true and a good length, play generally tended to be scrappy.

The Indians met with little opposition in the first chukker and went into a 2-0 lead through Bijay Singh and Phithisingh. Hanutsingh reduced the margin off a penalty early in the second and Hanutsingh later paved the way for Pushpendrasingh to score the equaliser. The Indians, however, were still on top and Prithisingh, following up a long pass from Premsingh again gave his side the lead with a nice backhand shot. Premsingh soon increased the lead with a deft backhand shot off a combined move. The home team led 5-2 at the end of the chukker when Bijay Singh stopped a backhand clearance from Carlos and pushed it across to Prithisingh for a simple goal.

The Argentine back, Carlos Zavelata, and veteran Hanutsingh were now doing their best and riding their hardest to enable their side to recover. A terrific drive from Hanutsingh was stopped almost on the goal-line by Premsingh. This chukker provided only one goal, again to the home team, when Premsingh, weaving his way out of a midfield melee, went on his own to score.

There was a lot of rough and confused riding in the next chukker and free hits against either side were awarded. Jose Zavelate missed a simple chance of scoring when he shot wide off a fine cross pass from Hanutsingh "La Concepcion" reduced the margin to 3-6 when Carlos sent a 60-yard free hit to Jose for the latter to score with a powerful shot.

The next chukker provided some thrills with "La Concepcion" now striving desperately to even up matters. Carlos Zavelata was now conspicuous with some furious riding and he and Hanutsingh initiated several moves but the home back, Premsingh, saved brilliantly on a couple of occasions. Carlos paved the way for his side's next goal when he wove his way in before passing the ball across to Jose to score from closein.

'La Concepcion' maintained the initiative in the last chukker and Carlos again paved the way for their fifth goal scored by Jose the latter, incidentally, completing the hat-trick. A draw seemed quite probable when Bijaysingh, following up a hefty backhander from Premsingh, found the flags.

The home team, three goals better on handicap, thus won the match by seven goals to five.

The teams: (in order of position):

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION: Maharaj Prithsingh (handicap 7), Capt. Bijaysingh (handicap 7), Maharaja of Jaipur (handicap 8) and (back) Maharaj Premsingh (handicap 8).

'LA CONCEPCION': Maharajkumar Pushpendrassingh (handicap 4), Brig. Rao Raja Hanutsingh (handicap 8), Senor Jose M. T. Zaveleta (handicap 6) and Senor Carlos T. Zaveleta (handicap 7).

WILLIE PEP TO DEFEND HIS TITLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, (PTI): Willie Pep, world featherweight champion, today signed to defend his title against Ray Famechon, of France, over fifteen rounds at Madison Square Garden here on March 17.

GOOD HEAVY MEN SCARCE IN BRITISH BOXING

Johnny Williams And Don Cockell Have Bright Prospects

LONDON, Feb. 28 (PTI-Reuter).

GOOD heavy men in British boxing are still scarce, but among the few performing at present are two boxers considered bright enough prospects to be groomed for premier honours. They are Johnny Williams, 23-year old Welsh Farmer, and Don Cockell, who is 21 and a Battersea, London blacksmith.

Williams has been carefully nursed along by his astute manager, Ted Broadribb who now considers that his protege is at last ready to go big places After fastidiously picking Williams' opponents for the past three years, Broadribb is satisfied that his man has served his apprenticeship well and is pitting him against top-liners in Britain.

The first step on the championship ladder for Williams was a point's win over the Jamaican heavyweight, Lloyd Barnett, who recently upset the Canadian "hooded terror", Earl Walls.

Williams was far from impressive and in the opinion of many only gained the verdict by a last-minute furious attack which had Barnett in a helpless condition.

A sterner test awaits him at Harringay Arena, London, next Tuesday night when he meets the foxy Canadian heavyweight, Vern Escoe, who has yet to be beaten in Britain. The fight has been recognised as an eliminator for Bruce Woodcock's Empire heavyweight title.

A very fast, smart boxer, with a cunning defence Williams' only drawback, it appears, is lack of a really devastating punch and the "killer instinct."

He is splendidly built with a tough frame, and if his shortcomings can be rectified it would appear that nothing can stop him from becoming the challenger for Woodcock's British crown within the next twelve months.

Cockell is to be launched as Britain's new contender for the world light-heavyweight championship by Jack Solomons, the London promoter. His eclipse of the British title, now that Freddie Mills has retired, is being taken for granted—so confident are his backers.

A number of Americans are being lined up for him.

His first task, however, is to avenge a defeat at the hands of the American negro heavyweight Aaron Wilson. They meet in a return bout on the same bill as the Williams-Escoe fight, so London fans will have the opportunity of seeing both these fine prospects in action on the same night.

Whatever the result of Cockell's bout, it will have little significance on his future since Wilson is a fully-fledged heavyweight.

The London boy moves well for a big man. The only problem is whether he can make the twelve stones, seven pounds limit, but he is quite confident. If he was a little taller, he would not have to reduce for the lighter division, but at 5 feet 10 inches on the short side for a heavyweight.

Lusis Beat Greys 'D' With Ease

TWO FINE GOALS BY ELSA D'SOUZA IN KILLEDAR CUP

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE Lusitanians Women's hockey team to-day entered the semi-final of the Killedar Cup Hockey Tournament by defeating Bombay Greys "D" by three goals to nil at the Cooperage this evening.

It was a rather one sided game and the ball played itself in the Greys half for a major portion of the time. The Lusis side should have tallied a bigger score, but they missed many good chances during to poor understanding and poor finishing power in the circle.

GREY'S STUBBORN DEFENCE

For a second time in the replayed match with the Lusis, the Greys' goalkeeper Miss Parekh has given a very creditable and lively performance in his station. She saved on numerous occasions some really good first timers and was particularly careful with the close ones. Miss Dubash as full back was impressive and hard worked but she was ably supported by Miss P. Morris. Miss Mally Talati in the half line was a pillar of strength in the intermediate line. Omong the forwards mention can be made of only Miss Holmes and Moses, otherwise the rest were not in the picture at all.

SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Lusis have given an improved display this evening but there is room for improvement. They combine well, but their stick work in the circle is putrid. They, however, use force down field, but what happens to them in the circle no one knows. Elsa D'Souza scored two of her sides goals by using her stick to advantage, but Yvonne D'Souza who obtained her sides first goal just kept pushing her way in slowly. About the defence Esme D'Souza is in a class by herself. Pamela D'Souza and Cissy D'Souza are veterans with their sticks and in the forward line the most outstanding was Mary D'Souza the flying right winger who was responsible for all the damage in to-day's game.

THREE CLEAR GOALS

The Lusis after much attacking were rewarded in the fifteenth minute when from a goalmouth melle Yvonne D'Souza converted. Two minutes later Elsa D'Souza took a close range, shot and in pass for by Mary D'Souza and in the last few seconds before half time she netted again to complete her sides tally with a powerful shot. The second half was unproductive, though the Lusis had numerous scoring chances. The Greys goalkeeper saving many good shots, and although injured on the palm of the hand by a stiff shot when saving the third goal.

The teams:—

Lusitanians:—Miss T. Talati: Esme D'Souza, Avonne Loveday; Diana D'Souza, Pamela D'Souza, Cecilia D'Souza; Mary D'Souza, Evelyn D'Souza, Yvonne D'Souza, Elsa D'Souza, Lorua Menezes.

Bombay Grey's "D":—Miss V. Parekh, G. Dubash, P. Morris; S. Knight, L. Longman, M. Talati; R. Moses, B. D'Souza, B. Tilley, S. Balram, R. Holmes.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

Earlier in the evening in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament another goalless draw was witnessed between Indian Naval Civilians and Blue Wizards although the usual extra period was gone through.

JUVENILES BEATEN BY COLLEGIANS

Lewis Cup Hockey At Parel

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

St. Xavier's College "A" had to do all they knew to defeat Juvenile Sports Club in their replayed match in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament played at the College ground, Parel. The Collegians won at last by two goals to nothing.

D. Vaz registered the Collegians first goal five minutes before the breather and in the second period Joe Fonseca obtained his sides second goal.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following are the acceptances for Saturday's Races in Bombay:—

THE WORLI PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs

Guest of Honour 8-7; Varun 8-7; New Jack 8-7. Samurai 8-7; Sajan 8-7; Happy King 8-7. Firdaussi 8-7; Liberator 8-7; Bright Prince 8-7. Gallant Man 8-7; Starshell 8-7; Yakin 8-7; Bessember 8-7. Improe 8-7; Silver Pylon 8-7

THE WORLI PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Gold Street 9-3 All-In-All 8-7 The Duke 8-7; Ali Janab 8-7; Gold Spa 8-7; Kalyani 8-7. Hangover 8-7. Banswale 8-7 Arrak 8-7. Jasdan Star 8-7 Sangram 8-7.

THE COLEYANA PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Lady Cleopatra 9-2; Golden Square 9-2. Tantalum 9-1; Chanurakor 8-13; Hikmet 8-13. Aflatoon 8-12. Carpala 8-11. King's Star 8-11. Salagat 8-8; Whirlpool 8-7; The Cavalier 8-7; Gwalior Express 8-5. Luminary 8-4; Thumderer 8-3. Ijjat 8-1. Suleman Baig 8-0; Black Abbot 7-12. Chetna 7-11. Herculies 7-7.

THE COLEYANA PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile

Lalaji 9-3. Armina 9-1; Chhoti Begum 8-13. Loyal Prince 8-12. Sultani 8-10. Kantaka 8-9. Rajaji 8-9. Army and Navy 8-8. Queen's Cup 8-7. Polo 8-5. Yemin Ul Mulk 8-5; Fox Trot 8-5; Blue Arrow 8-4; My Pleasure 8-3; Crepe de Chine 8-2. V. Day 8-2. Progress 8-1.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Balam 9-11. Shan-E-Hind 9-6. Royal Crusader 9-6. Serenade 9-3; Courage 8-5. Kunigal Star 8-5. Rana Pratap 8-4.

THE PALANPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs

Liberty Belle 9-3; Mubarak 9-3; Coup d Etat 9-0; New Moon 8-9. Battalia 8-5; Flight of Fancy 8-0. My Pet 8-2. Flotilla 8-0; Full House 7-13; Manzoor 7-1. Fair Haven 7-9; Bhopal Star 7-11. Flying Dragon 7-9. Pankaj 7-0; Amarali 7-0

THE BIJAPUR PLATE—Distance About 1 1/2 miles.

Happy Go Lucky 9-2; Spring Chicken 8-11. Star of Manad 8-4; Aan Baan 8-10; Pay Master 8-7; Her Excellency 8-3; Nirvana 7-12; Taslaroon 7-11. Ayaaz 7-10

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Star Saphire 8-2; Macdonald 8-2; Maharaj Pramukh 9-1; Rashtrapati 8-13; Glory of India 8-13; Paramount Power 8-9. Trumpeldor 8-7; Havana 8-7; Gold Legion 8-7; Dominica 8-7; Tamasha 8-6; Saita 8-6; Indra Mohini 8-6; Pick Money 8-3; The Roarer 8-2; Bold Bandit 8-1; Pretty Town 8-1; Just Wait 7-11

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

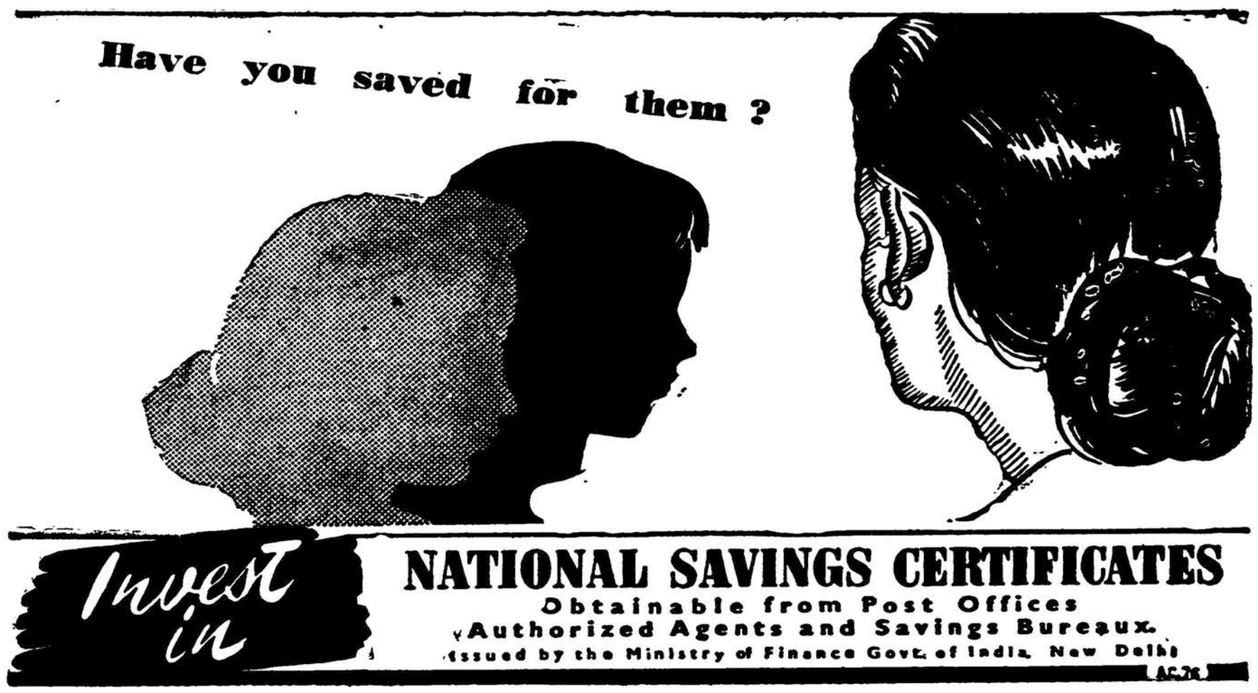
Tamanna 9-0; Magnificent 8-13; Sohni 8-12; Morton Daisy 8-10; The Girl Friend 8-8; Mah-I-Nau 8-5. Azad Hind 8-3; Patakha 7-6; Merry Windsor 8-2; Broken Mask 8-2; Nizamuddin 8-2; Bihari 8-1; Perseus 7-6.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY AT COOPERAGE

Probables To Meet Possibles On Saturday March 4

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An exhibition match will be played on Saturday March 4 at the Cooperage between the Possibles and Probables at 4-30 p.m. to enable te selectors to select the Bombay side for the Inter Provincial Hockey Tournament which is being played at Bhopal this year.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GOOD DEMAND FOR SECURITIES AND BANK SHARES

Narrow Movement In Tata Steels

BOMBAY, March 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady with good demand for Government Securities and Bank shares while speculative counters failed to show any marked change owing to approaching settlement and some artificial checks created by option business.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1722-8 against last night's close at Rs. 1712-8 and improved at Rs. 1725 under scattered buying At this level there appeared some profit-taking and Defds. declined at Rs. 1707-8 and steadied at Rs. 1712-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 338 and after declining at Rs. 336 steadied at Rs. 337

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1112-8 and quietened at Rs. 1105 Kohinoors opened at Rs. 322 and after improving at Rs. 324 steadied at Rs. 322. Nagpurs were quoted at Rs. 245 and Svadeshi mill shares were done at Rs. 278.

There was good enquiry for Government Securities and 3 per cent conversion loan was quoted at Rs. 97-12. Imperial Bank fully paid up shares were quoted at Rs. 1780.

Later on there was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1712/8.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1105	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	322	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	278	0
Central India Mills (S)	246	0
Simplex Mills (9-8)	198	0
New Great Eastern (9)	159	0
Indore	112	8
Gokak Mills (12)	280	0
Century Spinning (15)	247	8
Swan Mills (30)	315	0
Indian Bleaching (8)	150	0
Finlay Mills (15)	272	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	150	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	230	0
Meyer (12)	98	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	15
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12	3 6
India United Defd. (0-12-0)	1	15
Madhusudan (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	136	4
Khatau Makanji (S)	181	4
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. (14)	337	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-12)	1710	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	138	8

CEMENT

Associated Cement (7) XD	158	4

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8) XD	366	4
Belapur Sugar (9)	231	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	31	8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	6
Premier Construction	96	8
Tata Chemical	12	8
Tata Oil (2)	51	12
Indian Iron (1) XD	32	6
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	23	3
Bengal India Corp. (9-8)	10	1
Indian Copper	2	7
Wimco	228	12
Alcock	295	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25)	1552	8
Tata Hydro (3)	155	0
Andhra Valley (25)	1447	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	61	0
Phoenix (50)	152	8
Indian Mfg. (10)	2960	0
Kurla X.D.	118	12
Colaba (12)	108	0
New City (11)	195	0
Minerva (12)	130	0
Bradbury (12)	420	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (2)	32	4
Mysore (4)	165	0
Madhavji	14	6
Model Mills (12-8)	167	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	662	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	223	12
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	0
Sholapur (200)	3150	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	59	0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	6	0
Palton (8)	110	0
Gold Mohor	902	0
New Kaiser Hind	325	0
Ahmedabad Advance (1)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	198	0
Sassoon Silk (3) X.D.	33	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	19	8
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	85	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173	12
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Bills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	131	4
Ahmedabad New	76	4
Surat Electric	130	10
Karachi Electric (2)	138	10
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	0
Ahmedabad New	76	0
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	141	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	151	4
Bombay Suburban New	142	8

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India XD	1780	0
Imperial Bank P (0-12) XD	443	12
Central Bank (1-8)	86	12
Central Bank New (1-8)	84	0
Bank of India (4)	181	0
Union (0-3)	7	9
Baroda (2-8)	126	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-8)	46	0
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	1
Mysore Bank (8)	305	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	54	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4800	0
Empire (10)	671	4
New India (1-7)	59	8
Jupiter (0-12)	12	15
Vulcan (0-10)	13	0
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	11	4
B I G (1)	15	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	12	12

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14) XD	118	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (103)	247	8
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	121	4
Burma Petrol	1	4 3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	58	8
Kemp and Co. (20)	318	12
Zanzu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	41	0
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembic (15)	147	8
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	87	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22	8
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	145	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahamadi Steam	20	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	200	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Estrella Batteries	30	4
Manmad Press	120	0
National Ravon	55	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	198	12
Andhra Valley (7)	1232	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1340	0
Hydro Electric (7)	125	10
Bombay Steamer (6)	126	14
Central India (5)	653	12
Swedish Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	270	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	100	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	916	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre. Construction First	100	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98	8
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	9
Tata Chemical	125	0
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	13	4
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	103	8
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	50	8
Standard	99-0-0	
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	103	8
Guia Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	13
New Victoria	2	2
New Victoria Pref.	4	4
Phalton	118	0
Gold Mohor	302	8
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan	155-0-0	
Osmanshahi	250	0
Ajam Shahi	280	0
Air Services	5	0
Air India	65	0
Hind Motors	5	9
India Steam	7	10

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 1.

Tata Ordinary 336. Tata Deferred 1705. Indian Iron 33-6. Steel Corpn. of Bengal 23-3. Bombay Dyeing 1105. Central India 246. Gokak 279. Kohinoor 322. Simplex 197. Swadeshi 278. Tata Power 1550. Associated Cement 158. Belapur 230. Bombay Burma (Old) 365. Scindia 13-6. Central Bank 87. New India 59. Tata 2nd Pref. 138.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 1.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate buying. The market is under the control of bull operators and unless stocks increase there is no fear for any marked decline in prices.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 182-8 and advanced at Rs. 183-4 on short covering and bull support. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 183-6 Forward gold opened at Rs. 116-4 and improved at Rs. 116-7. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 116-8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-12.

Later on Silver advanced at Rs. 184/1 and finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	183	10	0
Forward	183	10	0
Ready Gold	116	10	0
Forward	116	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 1.

The produce market was very steady with improved demand. It is believed that Japan is buying castorseeds. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Quality	Rs. 43	0	0
Bold	42	8	0
Madras	42	12	0
Oil Local Mills	23	4	0
Oil Up-country Mills	22	9	0
Oil March	22	15	0
Oil April	23	4	0

LINSEED

Bold	39	0	0
Small	37	8	0
February-March	38	12	0
March-April	38	0	0
April-May	37	12	0
Oil	21	14	0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready	29	4	0
Madras February	29	12	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 28.

KARNAK:	
March	73.30—45
May	73.90—23
July	74.50+05
November	72.45—75
ASHMOUNI:	
April	68.70—10
June	68.70—25
October	60.60—45
December	60.20—30

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, March 1.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:

Three per cent 1963/65 100/6, three per cent Paper 97, Three per cent 1986 97/11, three per cent 1970/75 100, three per cent 1966/68 100/4, Government of Travancore Three per cent 1952/54 101/5, Government of Madras three per cent 1958 100/10, three per cent 1958 100/6, three per cent. 1960 100/4.

BANKS: Travancore 14/13.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Chanlramalai 1/13/6, Chembras 5/3, Nelliampathy 1/3, Paraikaramalai 25, Pullangode 1/5, Thirumbadi xd. 1/15, T R and T Co. 5/14/6. Vaikundam 7/6, Waterfall 3/2.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 41/4, Bangalore Woollen cd. 244, Buckingham 147/8, Buckingham Pref. 187/8, Cambodia 12/8, Coimbatore Cm. 136, Coimbatore Pioneer 119, Coimbatore Spg. 52/8, Janardhana 65, Lakshmi 73. Madura cd. 39/14, Mettur 320, Mysore Spun 6, Pankaja 90, Radha Krishna 163, Rajalakshmi 69, Ranga Vilas 51/8, Trav Ravons 4/6, Trichinopolys 1 10, Vasantha 106.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 70/8, F A C T 5/3, India Cement 18, Mettur Chem. 5/15, Mysore Chem and Fert 9/2, Mysore Paper 11/5, Spencer 11/6.

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below the latest information of movements of Lloyd Triestino vessels from Bombay up to end of March 1950.

STEAMERS "Remo" arrived in Bombay Feb. 28th FROM East Coast of India, SAILING about 4th March, FOR Italy via Aden, Red Sea, Port Said, Salonica, Piraeus and Corfu.

STEAMERS "Toscana" due in Bombay about 17th March, FROM Australia SAILING about 18th March. FOR Naples/Genoa.

STEAMERS "Timavo" due in Bombay about 25th March. FROM Italy, SAILING about 29th March. FOR Italy and Mediterranean ports via Aden, Port Sudan.

STEAMERS "Duino" due in Bombay about 23rd March, FROM Italy, SAILING about 28th March, FOR for East Coast of India.

Movement of Scindia Steamers will be as under:—

DUE TO ARRIVE

S.S. "Jalakala" from U.S.A. on 2nd March 1950.

S.S. "Jal-Jawahar" from U.K./Continent on 5th March 1950

DUE TO SAIL

T.S.S. "Jal-Azad" from U.K./Continent 2nd March 1950.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 1.

Apollo 3 2/15 2/15/6 2/15
B. Dyeing 1112/8 13/12 5 10 2/8 5
C. India 246 47 46
Century 247/8
Colaba 108
E. Textiles 230
Elphinstone Ord. 61
Finlay 272
Gokak 280 79 80
I. U. Defd 1/14/6 1/15
I. U. Ord 12/4 12/3/6
Indore 115 12/8 13/12 12/8
Kohinoor 323 25 22 24 22 24/8 22
Meyer 98/12
New Great 158 59
Podar 135 36/4
Rajabahadur 60
Simplex 198 99/8 98
Svadeshi 278 81 78
Tata Mills 59
Vishnu 223/12
B. Steam 247/8
Scindia 13/9 13/5 13/6
Baroda 126
Central 85/8 87/12 86/8 86/12
Central New 84
Imperial Old 1775 90 80
Imperial New 445 43/12
India 180 81
Union 7/9
U. Commercial 46 46/8 46
Ahmedabad 131/4
Andhra 1457/8
Suburban 151/4
Hydro 155
Power 1555 52/8
New India 58/12 59/8
Oriental 4800
B. Steel 24/4 23/2 23/4 23/3
I. Iron 32/8 32/6 32/8 32/6
Tata Defd 1727/8 13/12 20 7/8 20 10
Tata Ord. 339 40 37/8 38 36/8 38/8 37
Tata 1st Pref 198/12
Tata 2nd Pref 138 39 38/8
Alcock 297/8 95
A.C.C 159 58/4 58/12 58/4
Belapur 234/8 35 31 31/8
B.B. Old 363/12 67/8 65 71/14 66/4
B.B. New 121/4
B.B. Petrol 1/4/6 1/4/8
B.I.C. 9/14 10/1
I. Bleaching 150
I. Copper 2/7/3 2/7
Kemp 320 18/12
Port Canning 58
P. Const. 97 97/8 95 96/8
Tata Chem. 12/10 12/11 12/8
Tata Pref 125
Tata Oil 51/12
Wimco 231/4 28/12
Walchandnagar 145

SPECIAL.

Ahmedabad Elec. New 75/12 76/4
Industrial and Prudential 28/4

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 1.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	2	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	85	12	0
3 per cent Con.	97	12	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	6	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	11	0
3 per cent 1957	101	11	0
3 per cent 1950-51	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
2 1/2 peer cent 1954-59	104	6	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	2	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100	14	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-56	112	10	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	2	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.-W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1901-68	99	8	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	12	0
4 per cent B. P. L long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	12	0
5 per cent Bombay Muni. 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1950	113	0	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Counters Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled steady for the speculative counters while other stocks kept steady and unchanged. Government Securities were better. The following are todays final transactions upto 3.0 p.m.:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 97/6, sl. three per cent loan 1986 97/12, three per cent loan 1953/55, 101/9, sl. three per cent. loan 1963/65 100/5, sl. four per cent loan 1960/70 100/6, sl. three per cent. loan 1970/75 99/14/6.

BANKS: Bengal Central 8/4, ct Bharat Bank 3/5.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 10/14, Kesoram 16/12, New Victoria ordy. 2/3.

COALS: Amalgamated 27/5, Bengal 528/8 ex div. exrights Burrakur 12/8, Kalapahari 34/8, Standard 19/12, South Karanpura 27/2.

JUTES: Auckland 119, ct. Budge Budge 150, Howrah 27/10, India 151/8, Kamarhatty 239, sl. Kanknarrah 156, Presidency 5/4, Repeat 5/4, ct. Engineering Burn and Co. ord. 162, Jessop and Co. 15/2, Indian Iron and Steel 32/5, Kumardhubi Eng. 8/3, Marshalls 7/9, Steel Corp: 23/7.

MISCELLANEOUS: Associated Mining 3, Burma Corp. 2/12, Indian Copper 2/8, Sone Valley 6/10, Calcutta Electric 15/4, Indian National Airways 3/2, Jardine Henderson 141, British Burma Petrol 1/3, Shree Gopal 11/4, Titaghur Paper 34/14, Midnapore Zemindary 51, Assam Saws 9, India Steamship 7/9.

SUGARS: Cawnpore 23/4, exdiv. Darbhanga 10/8(Ramnugger Cane 14/8.

TEAS: Choonabhutti 242/8, Hantaprara 190, Pussimbing 9/4, Tezpore 22/12, Tukvar 7/14.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 1.

120 Ready Japan	6	10	0
150 Ready Japan	5	5	0
120 Ready Italy	5	12	0
150 Ready Italy	4	15	0
150 D. Box March	970	0	0

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

NEW DELHI, March 1: The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of central sugar factories in the Indian Republic during the fortnight ending January 31, 1950, were 6,563,000 maunds, 3,716,000 maunds, 1,212,000 maunds and 9,067,000 maunds respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935. The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 6,756,000 maunds, 3,658,000 maunds, 1,433,000 maunds and 8,981,000 maunds respectively.

Figures for the current fortnight relate to 135 factories representing 97.69 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity while the figures of the previous year relate to 122 factories representing 90.8 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since November 1, 1949, are reported to be 12,531,000 maunds and 4,491,000 maunds respectively as against the corresponding figures of 9,569,000 maunds and 6,347,000 maunds during the previous season.

Production of sugar for the season 1949-50 prior to November, 1949 amounted to 91,000 maunds.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 28

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	89-5 8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	91-5 8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	106-3/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	91-1/2
Chartered Bank of India	10-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	86-1/2
National Bank of India	32-1/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,797.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Australian Wheat 121/8 Feb.-Mar.

N. Y. SILVER

NEW YORK, Feb 28: Open market dealings were estimated at around 200,000 ounces at unchanged price.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 24th day of February:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	14,58,65,000
Notes in circulation	1142,44,84,000
Total Notes issued	1157,03,49,000
Total Liabilities	1157,03,49,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	650,34,38,000
Rupee Coin	51,40,22,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	415,27,18,000
Total Assets	1157,03,49,000

Ratio of total of A to Liabilities: 59.666 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	147,06,94,000
(2) Other Governments	31,43,55,000
(b) Banks	56,00,16,000
(c) Others	61,74,90,000
Bills Payable	5,75,26,000
Other Liabilities	12,47,11,000
Rupees	324,47,92,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	14,58,65,000
Rupee Coin	10,89,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,93,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	92,00,000
Government Treasury Bills	4,35,45,000
Balances held abroad	193,83,14,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	27,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	10,69,73,000
Investments	94,95,06,000
Other Assets	4,74,07,000
Rupees	324,47,92,000

PAKISTAN STATE BANK

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, (By Airmail).

Following is the Statement of Account of the State Bank of Pakistan for the week ending February 17, 1950:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities

Notes held in the Banking Department 6.15,83,000; Notes in circulation 177,60,61,000; Total notes issued 183,76,44,000.

Total Liabilities 183.76,44,000.

ASSETS

I. A. Gold Coin and Bullion 4,20,71,000; Silver Bullion nil; Sterling Securities 67,53,43,000; Government of India Securities 31,63,58,000; India notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India 43,17,04,000, 146,54,76,000.

B. Rupee Coin 4,84,35,000; Government of Pakistan Securities 26,47,33,000; Internal bills of exchange and other commercial paper 31,31,68,000.

II. Held with the Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan:—

Gold Coin and Bullion 19,02,000; Sterling Securities 3,87,77,000; Government of India Securities 1,53,71,000; Rupee Coin 29,50,000, 5.90.00,000.

Total Assets 183,76,44,000.

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion Silver Bullion, Sterling Securities and approved Foreign Exchange to total note circulation: 82.80 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities

Capital paid up 3.00.00,000.

Reserve Fund 3,00.00.000.

Deposits:—

(a) Central Government 46,57,60,000; (b) Provincial Government 6,03,13,000, (c) Banks 18,31,50,000; (d) Others 6,16,51,000.

Bills Payable 1,92,000.

Other Liabilities 3,23,75,000.

Rupees 85,34.41,000.

ASSETS

Notes 6,15,83,000.

Rupee Coin:—(a) Pakistan 1,000, (b) India nil.

Subsidiary Coin:—(a) Pakistan nil, (b) India 1,64,000.

Bills Purchased and Discounted:—(a) Internal nil; (b) External nil; (c) Government Treasury Bills 10,48.24,000

Balances held outside Pakistan 34,91,74,000; Loans and Advances to Governments 56.00,000; Other Loans and Advances 2.23.21,000; Investments 27,67,41,000; Other Assets 3.30.33,000.

Rupees 85,34.41,000.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Feb 28: After initial hesitancy on prospects of new strikes, business expanded slightly but public interest was patchy Numerous banks and industrials gave ground but minings were little changed Spot trading showed a majority of gains notably among banks foods and wet stocks Most internationals including riot into Canadian Pacific and Philips met improved demand while gold minings were firmer reflecting London advices Foreign oils however were undecided. French rentes were quiet although the three per cent perpetual and the five per cent 1949 loans eased

BRUSSELS: The bourse marked time today particularly as little encouragement could be gleaned from London advices The market was generally narrow and inclined to ease although some firm spots were seen among metals and coals

AMSTERDAM. In the absence of any stimulating features trading was inactive today Plantations were neglected although shippings finished showing a steadier tendency Internationals were dull and featureless

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Silver both Spot and Forward 64 d.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £212-0-0.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Market Quiet With Small Losses

NEW YORK, Feb 28.

Prices eased on liquidation of March and increased hedges in oldcrops with support limited to scale down mill buying and covering, the latter believed to be partly against export business Forward positions were depressed by profit-taking and evening up previous to the midmonth parity price announcement plus the senate approval of legislation to increase next season's acreage.

Prices rallied sharply in the afternoon on renewal active trade demand, short covering and some replacement buying attracted by earlier decline. Scarcity of contracts intensified the upturn with otherwise no fresh developments. Finally hedges and profit-taking checked the advance and the session closing steady. Sales are estimated at 230.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

March	32.26—03
May	32.60—05
July	32.23+21
October	30.32+10
Middling Spot	33.09—03

New York Cotton May Highest 32.65 at 2.55 p.m. Lowest 32.42 at 11-26 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	31.77
May	32.27
July	32.10
October	30.21
Middling Spot	32.25

WALL STREET MARKET

Internal strength was amply demonstrated by the averages holding near the 1950 peaks despite the continued deadlock in coal, nationwide industrial curtailment owing to coal and power shortages and the still unsettled chrysler strike. Prices today hardly moved in modest but mostly featureless dealings. Westinghouse electric were a shade lower although 1949 profit was the highest in the company's history. The averages were industrials 203.57 and rails 55 13

The market swung a trifle lower in the afternoon under occasional increases in nervous liquidation and realising. Allied chemical declined half a dollar to 206 although dividend was raised to two dollars quarterly from the 1 1/2 rate which prevailed for many years. Rails were somewhat softer on news that the interestate commerce commission might order further cutbacks in coalburning services. Pittsburg consolidation coal fell about one dollar to 27 following a reduction in the quarterly dividend to 50 from 75 cents The mainbody however finished fractions lower. The session closed barely steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	34
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-7 8
Chase National Bank	38-5 8
Firestone Tyre	59
General Electric	46-1/4
General Motors	75-3 8
Ingersol Rand	68
International Nickel	27-3 4
National City Bank	47-5 8
New York Central Rail Road	13-1 8
Sinclair Oil Corp	22
Socony Vacuum Oil	16-1/4
Texas Corporation	61-3 4
Union Carbide	44
U. S. Smelting and Refining	37-1 2
U. S. Steel (Common)	30-1/4
Western Union	20-3 4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,310,000 shares.

The Highest and Lowest of U. S. Steel trading prices were 30-3 4 and 30-1 4 respectively

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

Grains ruled steady early on buying of wheat and maize credited to export interests. Rallies however encountered increased offerings influenced by reports of additional favourable moisture in the south-west together with lower cotton and securities In the export department overnight sales included a cargo of red wheat to United Kingdom, part cargo of hard wheat to Norway and part cargo of maize to Ireland.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb 28.

March	2.20-1/2
May	2.13-1/4
July	1.93-3/8
September	1.94-1/2

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, Feb 28: Copra was steady with moderate European enquiry. Sellers of Straits-Dutch East Indies fair merchantable asked £81-3/4 against bids of 81-1/2 per ton if and Philippines were maintained at 190 United States dollars Cocoanut oil was rather firmer Straits Feb-March shipment in bulk £123-1/2 ton c.i.f. Ceylon unquoted

NEW YORK PEPPER QUIET

NEW YORK, Feb 28. The market continued quiet but steady with spots offered of 144 cents The trade is generally marking time pending developments in the Indian export tax Reports of recent weeks indicated an announcement in the tax may be around the beginning Following are the prices Spot 1 44 asked March and May 1 41 nom July and Sept 1.38 bid October 1.36 bid December 1.32 N Sales nil white spot 2 50 asked

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 28 The market was very quiet in absence of arrivals with prices unchanged Black Lampong was quoted at 610 Straits dollars per picul and nil Muntok 900.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

Nehru Admits A Blunder Was Committed

EXTERNMENT OF PROF. SAKSENA

House Drops Issue On Expression Of Regret

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Immediately after question hour, Parliament today took up Mr. H. V. Kamath's point of privilege raising "the arrest and removal from Delhi under the East Punjab Public Safety Act as applied to Delhi of Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, MP, during the sitting of Parliament without communicating the order to the Speaker of Parliament or to the House."

At the outset, the Speaker, Mr. G. V. Maviankar, said that it would not be open while discussing the question of privilege for a member to go into the merits of the order made by the Delhi Authorities.

The limited question open to discussion here would be, assuming that order to be illegal or improper, whether there was any question of privilege, and if there was any question of privilege, what was that privilege.

Then, it 'prima facie' it appeared that some question of privilege was likely to be involved, the proper procedure would be that a committee of privileges should be appointed by the Speaker. It would be the business of that committee to make all enquiries that it might like to make and then make its report to the House for consideration.

FACT OF ARREST

Mr. Kamath said that it might be argued on behalf of the authorities concerned that there was no formal arrest. That was what he was anticipating.

"The facts that I have in my possession are that the authorities, the District Magistrate or the police or both, went to Rajghat where the member of Parliament was on the tenth day of his fast. There was no order served on him on the spot.

He was put in a police van or truck and removed to the railway station where the order was served on him and he was put in a Second Class ordinary compartment in the custody of one Police Inspector and two constables, who accompanied him on the journey from Delhi to Lucknow or Gorakhpur.

Inasmuch as the police authorities took him into custody and accompanied him in the train from Delhi to his destination, the fact of his arrest is established.

INHUMAN VIEW

"In passing, may I say that a member of Parliament deserved better treatment at the hands of the police when he was being removed to another place, especially when he was not in a normal condition. Even I, when I was arrested in 1942 by the British Authorities, was taken to the railway station in a taxi and put in a higher class compartment. The treatment given to this member of Parliament in this respect was very improper.

"The Home Minister said yesterday that after the cancellation of the part of the order relating to externment, the member of Parliament was entirely at liberty to come back to Delhi and to this House if he wanted. It is unfortunate that we do not take a humane view of this matter, that humane considerations do not govern some of our relations.

A member of Parliament on the tenth day of his fast was removed on a long journey and now the Government volunteers to bring him back. Is it considerate of them to expect that the person will be in a position physically to avail himself of this offer?

TOO MUCH STRAIN

Prof. Saksena is reported to have stated, according to the Press, that the strain of his journey in a Second Class compartment had been too much for him after his ten days' fast. How can anybody expect him to undertake the return journey to Delhi?

That is to say, the order as it was passed by the authorities for the arrest and removal of a member of Parliament from Delhi has been completely executed. The arrest and removal of Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena are, to my mind, completely, unequivocally and unquestionably established."

Quoting from parliamentary practice, Mr. Kamath said that Government had failed in their duty of communicating to the House or to the Speaker the fact of the arrest of a member and this constituted a breach of privilege of the House. He was quoting from precedents in the House of Commons because at present the privileges of the Indian Parliament were the same as those enjoyed by the House of Commons.

FULL INQUIRY

Asking for the appointment of a Committee of Privileges to go into the question with the least possible delay, Mr. Kamath said: "The Committee should examine this matter thoroughly and summon witnesses, the Magistrate who passed the order or other authorities concerned, and if the House is satisfied that there has been a breach of privileges, the person responsible for this indignity and outrage should be committed for contempt of the House.

CORRECTING CERTAIN MISSTATEMENTS

Sardar Intervenes

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister, said that he wished "to correct certain misstatements" that had been made by Mr. Kamath. It was not true that Prof. Saksena was removed in a police van. It was also not true that he was arrested.

"I learnt about this incident only at half past ten yesterday," said Sardar Patel. "When I heard about it, the actual order was not with me but I immediately communicated with the Home Secretary and told him that if Mr. Shibbanlal is here, he should be removed to his house in Delhi and not anywhere else.

But he had already been removed by that time and so I ordered that the order, so far as his removal or externment from Delhi was concerned, should be cancelled forthwith. I said that Mr. Shibbanlal should be immediately communicated with that the Government regrets that he has been put to inconvenience because it was not the intention to extern him from Delhi but that he should not fast at a particular place."

NO PRIVILEGE INVOLVED

Prof. Saksena had written to Sardar Patel about the fast and when he did not reply, had sent a reminder. "I felt embarrassed", said Sardar Patel, "because I am not so spiritually trained as to give advice on matters of fast. But I had been thinking about it.

"Meanwhile, the District Magistrate served his order. The District Magistrate also had been thinking about this for the last four or five days and I hear that he had also ascertained about the question of privilege and was told that no privilege was involved.

"He was anxious to give the least inconvenience to Shibbanlal. Therefore, first a doctor examined Mr. Shibbanlal and he certified that Mr. Shibbanlal was in a fit state to travel to Gorakhpur without any injury to his health.

NO FORCE USED

"After that Mr. Shibbanlal was asked to go in the ambulance car. He said that he was not willing but if he was directed to go he would go. Soon the order was served on him and without any resistance, without any arrest or use of physical force, he was taken in the ambulance car.

"There was a doctor throughout the journey. In the intermediate stations it was impossible to contact him but as soon as he reached Lucknow station, before he got down he was informed by the District Magistrate that the latter portion of the order regarding externment from Delhi was cancelled and that he had been asked to communicate the regret of the Government.

"I also wrote to Mr. Shibbanlal myself. The District Magistrate informed him that he was free to come back to Delhi if he liked and that all arrangements would be made for bringing him back. The Civil Surgeon of Lucknow also examined Mr. Shibbanlal and he reported that Mr. Shibbanlal was in a fit condition. Mr. Shibbanlal said that he would like to go to his house in Lucknow first and then he would decide what he should do."

NO ARREST

Sardar Patel said that while going from here, Mr. Shibbanlal had wanted to take a man with him and he was allowed to do so. Proceeding, the Home Minister said that if Mr. Shibbanlal had resisted his removal from Delhi, it was a question what the District Magistrate would have done. He would not have used force but he would have prosecuted Mr. Shibbanlal for breach of order. "But it is not true that he was arrested or that any force was used." Sardar Patel, however, said that he did not want to take shelter under technical grounds. What he wanted to inform the House was that no breach of privilege was involved.

"Immediately I knew that the order was improper," Sardar Patel said: "I ccuntermanded it through the Home Secretary as soon as possible. Also, our regret was communicated to him. Further amends were not possible in this matter."

NO PRECEDENT

Sardar Patel said he was glad that the House was so anxious about the privileges of the members of the House. Government themselves were most anxious for the protection of the privileges of the House (cheers).

As soon as the rules were made and communicated to Government, every care would be taken to see that no breach of privileges occurred. In this particular case, all courtesy due to Mr. Shibbanlal was observed.

The District Magistrate had anticipated trouble and felt that he would have to remove Mr. Shibbanlal. He had ascertained by consultation that no breach of privilege was involved "It is unfortunate," said Sardar Patel amidst laughter, "that in the long history of the British Parliament nobody chose to fast and so there was no precedent."

He was anxious that there should be clarification of all the privileges of members of the House. "The House may rest assured that there will be no infringement of its privileges from any quarter from the Executive."

Mr. Kamath asked whether Prof. Saksena was taken in a First Class or Second Class ordinary compartment. Sardar Patel said that he had no information on that point at present. He would enquire.

Replying to Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Sardar Patel said that there was no intention whatever to prevent Prof. Saksena from attending the House.

MISTAKE HAS BEEN COMMITTED

Pandit Nehru Explains

The Prime Minister and Leader of the House, Pandit Nehru said that the Government was entirely in the hands of the House in the matter of appointing a committee to go into the question of privilege as into any other matter. It was "gratifying" for him to note that the members of the House were "so interested" in maintaining the privileges of the House and its members.

No member of the Government had "any less interest" in maintaining it, Pandit Nehru said. "There is no doubt that some mistake has been committed, I think inadvertently. I entirely admit the responsibility. The Government is of course responsible for the mistake, though neither I nor any other member of the Government was aware of the exact nature of what has been done." The House had been made aware of the circumstances yesterday in another form.

A DESECRATION

The Prime Minister said he was "rather surprised about Mr. Nausher Ali's reference to Mr. Saksena's fast "as religious."

"So far as I am concerned," the Prime Minister declared, "we have the strongest objection to hunger strikes anywhere. We do not consider it religious, but an anti-religious, pernicious and objectionable thing which has to be stopped.

"We think that this business of trying to bring Mahatma Gandhi into the picture and exploiting his name for any petty object or matter is highly objectionable from the public as well as the private point of view.

"Secondly, the idea of starting this fast at Rajghat appears to me, if I may say so, not only the height of unwisdom, but objectionable to an extent that amazes me. It was a desecration of that place. I say so definitely."

At this stage Mr. Mahavir Tyagi was seen rising on a point of order. The Speaker told the Prime Minister: "May I point out that the merits of the fast is not relevant to the discussion in the House" (cries of hear hear).

The Prime Minister: "I stand corrected."

A BLUNDER

The Prime Minister said that when Mr. Saksena's going on a fast at Rajghat had been brought to his notice he advised him against it. "It was our opinion that he should not remain there. There was no question of his arrest or removal from Delhi."

Continuing the Prime Minister said: "A certain error has been committed."

Mr. Kamath: "A blunder not an error."

Pandit Nehru: "Mr. Kamath no doubt knows the English language better than I do."

Mr. Kamath "It is a matter of fact and not of language."

Continuing the Prime Minister said that the Deputy Prime Minister had expressed his regret to Mr. Saksena himself. "For my part I certainly would like to express my regret and the Government's regret to you, Sir, especially, and to this House, for the blunder committed by an officer of the Government in this respect. If you, Sir, or the House, considers that the matter should be taken notice of by a Committee of Privilege I would agree."

OFFENCE ADMITTED

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain (Uttar Pradesh) asserted that a breach of the privileges of members was involved when the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi deprived Prof. Saksena of the right to come and take part in the proceedings here.

He argued that the Deputy Commissioner had no power to issue an order, as the East Punjab Public Safety Act had expired on January 25. But after the statement of the Prime Minister expressing regret the House should not proceed further in the matter.

The offence had been admitted and the Home Minister had taken the responsibility for the action upon himself. The House should accept the statements of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister but might appoint a committee to decide the privileges of the members of the House generally.

A COMMITTEE

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Punjab) said that the House was very anxious to know what the privileges of the members were, and they should be established. It should be done only by the appointment of a committee.

The Speaker wanted to know whether the House wished to drop the matter (Cries of No, No). The Speaker said that he had no objection to give time if the House really wanted further discussion.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Madhya Pradesh) said that in view of the regret and unconditional apology of the Government the chapter must be closed.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka (Madras) moved that in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, the matter should be dropped.

Mr. Frank Anthony, opposing Mr. Goenka's motion, said that every member of the House appreciated the gesture made by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prme Minister, but to drop the matter without the appointment of a committee of privileges to investigate it would be setting a bad precedent.

The Speaker told the House during the discussion that whatever the decision of the House on this particular matter, he had an idea of appointing a committee of privileges. It would be a committee to examine any alleged breach of privilege which the House referred to it.

The House adopted Mr. Goenka's motion. Mr. Kamath and Mr. Anthony shouted "No."

Telephone Concession

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The telephone concession provided in the new budget proposals would include extension of the half rate period from 10 at night to 8 in the morning and one-third rate period from 12 midnight to 6 in the morning. The latter concession, at present, is only available to the press.

THE PANDAS RELAX

Himalayan Brown Pandas arrived at London Airport recently after a 5,000 mile flight by B.O.A.C. from Calcutta. They were en route to the Zoo at Basle, Switzerland.

Picture shows the pandas being fed their first meal in England by B.O.A.C. receptionist, Marjorie Hewitt, who gave them porridge, bamboo shoots and dates.

Criminal Tribes Act

ENQUIRY BODY'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEW DELHI, March 1

THE Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the desirability of repeal or modification of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, has decided to invite the opinion of public institutions and members of the public.

For this purpose, it has issued a questionnaire and the members of the public and organisations interested in the enquiry are requested to assist the Committee by letting it have the benefit of their views on the problem by March 31, 1950 on the form prescribed. Copies of the prescribed form can be obtained from the Secretary, Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

The Committee was appointed by the Government of India on September 22, 1949. It consists of Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.P. (Chairman), Shri A. V. Thakkar, M.P., Shri Venkatesh Narain Tewari, M.P., Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, M.P., Sardar Gurbachan Singh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Punjab and Shri J. K. Biswas, formerly Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, (Members).

Industrial Finance Corporation For States

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The Government of India, according to lobby circles, propose to set up an Industrial Finance Corporation for states and state unions. Another measure would enable ministers of states and deputy ministers to become members of the Council of Ministers. It is proposed to create two more categories, namely, parliamentary secretaries and permanent parliamentary secretaries. Both bills are expected to come up for passage during the current session of Parliament.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28. (PTD): A surplus of nearly Rs. 9,00,000 has been shown by the Coal Mines Stowing Board in its working during 1948-49. The income was Rs 36.9 lakhs and expenditure Rs 28 lakhs.

P.S.C. EXAMS

To Be Held In September

NEW DELHI, March 1.

THE Union Public Service Commission propose to hold about the middle of September 1950 a combined competitive examination for recruitment of the following services:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service; (ii) The Indian Foreign Service; (iii) The Indian Police Service; (iv) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service; (v) The Military Accounts Department; (vi) The Indian Railway Accounts Service; (vii) The Combined Customs and Excise Service; (viii) The Income Tax Officers (Class I Grade II) Service; (ix) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways; (x) The Establishment Department of State Railways; (xi) The Indian Postal Service (Class I).

The examination will be more or less on the lines of the rules adopted for the examination held in 1949 with such modifications as may be necessary.

The notice and the rules, etc., announcing the final details of the examination will be duly published as soon as possible in the Gazette of India. An advertisement will also be published in the principal daily English newspapers throughout India. Any interim enquiries will therefore be unnecessary.

Copies of rules and application forms for the examination will be available for distribution to prospective candidates only after the publication of the notice and the rules, etc., announcing the examination.

U. S. Scholarship Offer

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky (U.S.A.) has offered one scholarship to an Indian student for graduate studies in chemical engineering at that University during the year 1950-51. The scholarship is tenable for the duration of a post-graduate degree course only which is a minimum of 12 months; but the University authorities will guarantee an income if it takes the student 15 or 18 months to complete the work for the degree.

The value of the scholarship is 100,000 dollars per month including free tuition. There is no provision for the cost of transportation and other personal expenses which will have to be borne by the selected candidate.

Candidates must be 'bona fide' residents of India and must possess a bachelor's degree from a qualified engineering school. Proficiency in English is essential.

Intending candidates must submit their applications in the prescribed forms through the universities and technical institutions concerned so as to reach the Ministry of Education (Section A1), Government of India, New Delhi latest by March 30, 1950. The prescribed application forms can be had from all universities and technical institutions in the country who have been asked to recommend one name each.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

YESTERDAY was spent with the Budget and my junior colleague playing Box and Cox with Tata Deferred until he was practically out of hearth and home, this column would simply not be written. This is the first time that I have forgotten to write my stuff. Consequently in the morning when I turned to my only reading matter in the "Bombay Chronicle", I was shocked to read something else that had a newsy tang. Anyway, there was the Budget and it had to do.

To be quite frank, I do not understand a thing about Budgets. I know that I receive some money and that much of it goes to meet certain claims lying in my desk long before the salary-cheque comes along. I know also that somewhere about the 16th of the month everyone is complaining that he is out of funds and we are all waiting for the other fellow to stand us tea. I realize too that Governments cannot tell the creditors to call next Tuesday though they can write it down as "Deficit". All this I vaguely grasp but what beats me is the general miserliness of Finance Minister in contrast to the large generosity of government servants. This is something that I should like someone to explain. Why should Dr. John Matthai announce with so great a flourish a little cut like one pice in stamps when my friend (he shall be nameless) sticks any number of stamps and wont let me pay for them?

That is question One. After all, it is juggling with what is your and my money in the last analysis — very often it is a matter of whether Dr. John M. takes it out of your left pocket or your right. What is there to make all this fuss over? That is question Two.

I think that a sensible thing would be for Government to say that by such and a such a date money is needed and so much of it for this, that and the other. Will the public of locality X or Y or Z please do the needful or else, etc., etc.? That should do the trick.

This is not talking in the air. Some years ago, I received a curt card from the Mamlatdar's Office asking me to call at the Office by 11 a.m. on such and such a day to pay my dues or else steps would be taken to recover the amount (Rs. 8—0—3 plus) by selling my property by auction.

I have no property and, therefore, no dues. But I made my way in agony of spirit to the Office and presented myself before the authority who was sitting with one leg in a scratchable position and a cup of tea before him. He said that I must wait and that the Officer would come later. Time was no consideration. I thought I would do my cousin a good turn since the notice was obviously intended for him and waited. The Officer, a nice amiable, intelligent old boy whose sufferings alternated between cold and crick in the neck, turned up at 2 p.m. He was very nice about it and told me that it was all due to a clerk in the office having "Upscooded" with the receipt books and their not knowing who had and who had not paid. I was unable to enlighten him as to whether this money had been sent but I said that I would find out. This roused the wrath of the Officer who asked what sort of man I was not to know. I pointed out that I was not; that the notice was probably for my cousin. Here I was told that it was wrong of me to come and feeling very like an impostor I was slinking out when I heard a commotion behind. An elderly gentleman who had also been "summoned", was brandishing a receipt and objecting to a double demand. He was duly mollified. But I gathered that a couple of others had paid up as they had lost their receipts.

Which only goes to shew that the writ of the Sircar runs strong in collection matters.

Death Anniversary Of Sarojini Naidu

CEREMONY AT LUCKNOW

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

A year has since passed since the death of Shrimatki Sarojini Naidu. A sad event took place at Government House in the small hours of March 2, 1949 and the cremation was held on the banks of the Gomti, near the Lucknow University play ground where now stands the 'Samadhi. Great arrangements have been finalised for the celebration of the first death anniversary at the Samadhi on March 2.

Kumari Padmaja Naidu and Kumari Leilamani Naidu, daughters of the late Sarojini Naidu are expected to reach Government House, Lucknow, tomorrow and together with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Uttar Pradesh Government, they will assemble at the 'Samadhi by 10 a.m.

The ceremony will commence soon thereafter with the laying of wreaths and flowers on the 'Samadhi.' Governor Mody will attend the ceremony.

SINGAPORE, March 1. (PTI-Reuter): Malayan guerillas today derailed a passenger train and fought a forty-minute battle with Gurkha guards and police.

The train, running between Gemas in Negri Sembilan State and Triang in Pahang, toppled over and attackers on both sides of the track opened fire.

MUTT AND JEFF—Ladies' Week O.K.—It Was A Lady Bug

By BUD FISHER

TAXIDERMIST
ALL KINDS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS STUFFED
IT DIED ON ME! OH, I FEEL SO SAD! I CAN HARDLY TALK!
DON'T TAKE IT SO HARD, MY FRIEND! LOTSA PEOPLE LOSE THEIR PETS!
I FOUND THE POOR THING ON ITS BACK WITH ITS FEET UP--- QUIVERING!--IT DIED! BOO HOOO!
CAN YOU STUFF IT SO IT WILL LOOK VERY NATURAL?
SURE! IS IT AN ANIMAL OR A BIRD?
--FLEA!

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